

# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-176 Tuesday 14 September 1993

# Daily Report East Asia

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International Conference on Mongolian Aid Opens OW1309025493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—A two-day international conference on aid to Mongolia began Monday [13 September] with a call from Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata for donors to loosen their purse strings on behalf of the economically struggling former communist nation.

"All of the participating countries and international institutions at this meeting should do all in their power to provide support to Mongolia," Shozo Azuma, parliamentary vice foreign minister, said in an opening speech on behalf of Hata. Hata, who was originally scheduled to deliver the speech, is visiting Washington to attend the signing ceremony for a Palestinian autonomy accord at the invitation of U.S. President Bill Clinton.

In the speech read by Azuma, Hata said such support is sorely needed to facilitate Mongolia's "painstaking but steady" transformation into a market economy."

Speaking before representatives from 24 nations and six international organizations, Azuma said Japan for its part would "spare no effort in extending its cooperation and support" for the sparsely populated and landlocked Asian country.

The third Mongolia assistance group meeting, held at the Foreign Ministry under the cochairmanship of Japan and the World Bank, is aimed at identifying priorities for Mongolia's economic development over the medium and long-term.

The past two meetings were both held in Tokyo, the first in September 1991 and the second in May 1992.

Hata lauded Mongolia for its "pioneering efforts" to achieve socioeconomic restructuring, saying they clearly demonstrate the country's positive response to international support and they "entitle" it to continued assistance.

He cited Mongolia's general election in June 1992 under a new democratic Constitution, as well as such reforms as privatization of state property, liberalization of the exchange rate and streamlining of the legal system.

Empathizing with Mongolia's difficulties, he observed that a lack of commodities and rapidly increasing unemployment have made life difficult for Mongolians and constitute "a cause of great concern." Hata urged Mongolia not only to focus on immediate objectives but to establish long-range goals for economic growth.

The Mongolian delegation to the meeting was led by Vice Premier Choyjilsurengiyn Purebdorj.

On Tuesday, the conference will consider priority issues for Mongolia's development over the midterm, as well as management of aid to the country.

The first conference in September 1991 raised 1.55 billion dollars in funds to help Mongolia during the

winter, while the second confab in May 1992 saw commitments of 3.2 billion dollars for 1992-93.

Last month, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a concessional loan of 21.67 million special drawing rights (SDR) worth 30 million dollars for Mongolia to boost efficiency and competitiveness in the industrial sector.

The bank said the industrial sector program was vital in efforts by Mongolia, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the ADB to promote Mongolia's transition to a market economy.

#### **Tokyo Pledges Budgetary Support**

OW1309115893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—International donors concluded a first day of discussion Monday [13 September] on aid for Mongolia, with Japan announcing plans to offer further grant assistance to meet this year's financial gap. Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Shozo Azuma told the conference that Japan will provide the additional grant aid for structural adjustment support but he did not say how much.

The World Bank, which with Japan is cosponsoring the two-day conference, lauded Mongolia's reform efforts and declared "the worst of the crisis is now behind us." But the bank estimated that Mongolia's overall financial requirements will continue to be more than 150 million dollars a year, only part of which can be met by direct foreign investment.

"The financial and technical assistance needs of Mongolia are still substantial and should not be underestimated," said Shahid Javeb Burki, a department director at the World Bank. "Donor assistance will continue to be extremely important for the foreseeable future in Mongolia," Burki concluded.

Azuma called on the delegates from 24 nations and six international organizations to "do all in their power" to support Mongolia's "painstaking but steady" transformation into a market economy."

For its part, he said Japan would "spare no effort in extending its cooperation and support" for the sparsely populated and landlocked Asian country.

Whereas previous donor meetings focused on helping Mongolia survive coming winters, the third Mongolia assistance group meeting aims to identify priorities for Mongolia's stable economic development over the medium and long-term.

The past two meetings were both held in Tokyo, in September 1991 and May the following year. The current meeting is being held at the Foreign Ministry.

Azuma said Mongolia's "pioneering efforts" to achieve socioeconomic restructuring demonstrate the country's positive response to international support and "entitle"

it to continued assistance. He cited Mongolia's June 1992 general election under a new democratic Constitution, as well as reforms such as privatization of state property, exchange rate liberalization, and streamlining of the legal system.

Empathizing with Mongolia's difficulties, he observed that a lack of commodities and rapidly increasing unemployment have made life difficult for Mongolians and constitute "a cause of great concern."

Burki called Mongolia's approval of a securities law to boost secondary trading a key requirement to consolidate ownership of newly privatized companies, thereby contributing to their efficient management. He urged a well-articulated public sector investment program, continued efforts to minimize the negative social impact of the transition, further withdrawal of government ownership from agricultural units, strengthening of measures to protect the environment, and implementation of proper road tariffs and user charges.

Monday's session evaluated Mongolia's economic situation while representatives of that country explained the state of economic reform.

The Mongolian delegation was led by Vice Premier Choyjilsurengiyn Purebdorj, who met earlier Monday with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

The 1991 conference raised 1.55 billion dollars to help Mongolia during the winter, and the second one saw commitments of 3.2 billion dollars.

#### **Tokyo To Aid Railroad Construction**

OW1409120693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—International donors on Tuesday concluded a two-day meeting on assistance for Mongolia after assembling over 150 million dollars in new aid commitments for 1994 and beyond.

A joint press statement released by the conference cosponsors, Japan and the World Bank, said the donor group indicated preliminary new aid indications for 1994 and beyond totalling about 150-175 million dollars. Of that amount, Japanese officials said Tokyo offered a 41 million dollar loan from its official development assistance (ODA) program to be used for rehabilitation of Mongolia's railway network.

Officials, who stressed that the meeting did not constitute a "pledging session," said the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also voiced substantial commitments.

From commitments already made, officials said Japan will soon be extending 30 million dollars for the first

stage of the railway project. In addition, Tokyo will offer non-project grant assistance this year to the tune of 2 billion yen, they said.

The third Mongolia assistance group meeting, held at the Foreign Ministry, was attended by delegates and observers from 23 countries and six international organizations.

The previous two meetings, held in Tokyo in September 1991 and in May 1992, accumulated pledges of 155 million dollars for 1991 and 320 million dollars for 1992-93. While those meetings focused on emergency aid to help the former communist country tide over the coming winters, the latest meeting focused on mid- to long-term infrastructure assistance aimed at ensuring sustained economic development.

Shahid Javed Burki, a department director at the world bank, told reporters that what Mongolia has achieved over a short period of time "is indeed quite remarkable."

"The success of the Mongolian authorities in addressing the problems that they have confronted has been very, very impressive," Burki said.

The press release said delegates specifically welcomed Mongolia's progress in stabilizing the economy, liberalizing prices and trade, unifying the exchange rate, and reducing current expenditures.

Noting that the decline in gross domestic product (GDP) over the last three years has been arrested, they forecast that Mongolia will turn around its economy in 1994 if policies now in place are resolutely implemented.

But they said the country's access to external resources would be essential for sustained economic growth and development. Mongolia's required net capital inflows were estimated at 150-200 million dollars per annum for 1993-96.

The delegates urged Mongolia to ensure the early completion of a public sector investment program and to build up a large pipeline of investment projects suitable for development financing.

They said the government's ability to do so would be a principal determinant of the amount of future donor assistance likely to be made available to Mongolia.

Donors agreed that in the immediate future, considering Mongolia's limited financial resources, priority should be placed on rehabilitating existing infrastructure rather than on initiating large new investment projects.

They called for "immediate action" to stem the flow of highly qualified personnel from the public sector, while urging greater attention to the need to protect vulnerable groups from the adverse effects of economic adjustment.

Shohei Naito, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, told reporters it was significant that the Mongolian delegation, led by Vice Premier Choyjilsurengiyn Purebdorj, expressed its resolve to continue economic reforms despite the very severe economic situation the country faces.

#### Japan

#### Hata Congratulates Leaders on Israel-PLO Accord

OW1409030293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 13 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata on Monday [13 September] congratulated U.S. President Bill Clinton and Israeli and Palestinian leaders on the signing of a peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Besides Clinton, Hata congratulated PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres on the signing of the pact to give limited self-rule to Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories, Japanese officials said.

Hata, who is also deputy prime minister, congratulated the leaders shortly after Israel and the PLO signed the agreement at the White House. He represented Japan at the signing ceremony.

Clinton told Hata he was pleased with Hata's attendance at the ceremony, the officials said.

Hata also talked with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev at the White House, the officials said. The two foreign ministers promised to hold a meeting at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York later this month.

The Japanese foreign minister is scheduled to return to Japan on Tuesday and immediately leave for a four-day visit to Thailand and Cambodia.

#### Takemura Hails Signing of Mideast Peace Pact OW1409031893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Japan "wholeheartedly welcomes" the signing of a peace accord Monday [13 September] between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Tuesday. "We perceive this as something that shed light on the Middle East issue, which is the most difficult problem in history after World War II," the top government spokesman told a news conference.

"The Japanese Government wholeheartedly welcomes (the peace accord) and at the same time pays tribute to the United States and Russia for their efforts to facilitate the progress in the peace negotiations."

Representatives of Israel and the PLO were in Washington on Monday to sign the agreement establishing limited Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho.

Takemura also said Tokyo is determined to extend further cooperation to promote the peace process in the Middle East but did not elaborate. He said Japan strongly hopes that the accord will have a favorable impact on the progress of negotiations between Israel and Arab nations.

Shortly after the two sides sealed the peace accord at the White House, Takemura said in a statement that Japan expects the parties concerned to make further efforts to ensure implementation of the pact. Japan "strongly hopes that a just, lasting and comprehensive peace will be achieved as soon as possible, stimulated by the recent progress," the statement said.

#### Tokyo Reportedly To Announce PLO Aid by 25 Sep

OW1409133693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Japan will work out its aid package for Palestinian self-rule by September 25 and announce it in talks between Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in the United States, government sources said Tuesday. Japan will decide on the specific amount of aid by the September 25 date, when Hata is to leave Tokyo for New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly, and announce it when Hata meets with Christopher, the sources said.

The government has said it plans to provide an "appropriate" amount of assistance to help the establishment of self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The World Bank has estimated in a report that 5.5 billion dollars—3 billion dollars in public funds and 2.5 billion dollars in private-sector funds—are necessary to reconstruct the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Five northern European nations and the European Community (EC) have already offered to provide assistance, with the EC announcing plans to earmark about 590 million dollars for reconstruction over the next five years.

Japan wants to provide medium- to long-term financial aid amounting to at least as much as that offered by the EC, for economic and social development of the region, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Specifically, Tokyo plans to offer aid for building environmental facilities, developing water resources and developing tourism resources in the region, the sources said. Japanese Government sources said Japan thought it necessary to hammer out its assistance as soon as possible considering the importance of the Mideast region for Japan as a major source of crude oil and considering high expectations toward Japan as an economic superpower.

The delay in Japan's decision on contribution in the Gulf war also prompted the government to speed up its process of arranging the Palestinian aid, the sources said. Earlier in the day, Cnief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Japan "wholeheartedly welcomes" the signing of a peace accord Monday between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Takemura also told a press conference Tokyo is determined to extend further cooperation to promote the peace process in the Middle East but did not elaborate.

Ambassador Mondale Arrives in Tokyo 14 Sep OW1409103293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—New U.S. Ambassador Walter Mondale arrived in Tokyo Tuesday to take up his post with an appeal to Japan to jointly tackle "formidable challenges" in trade and security. In an arrival statement, Mondale called on Tokyo to step up joint efforts to enhance "an effective partnership between Japan and the United States."

"The president has often said that no relationship in the world is more important to the United States than our partnership with Japan," Mondale said. "If we are able to strengthen our understanding and our appreciation of each other, then virtually every problem in the world becomes more manageable," he said.

Mondale, 65, was vice president during the 1977 to 1981 Carter administration. He replaces Michael Armacost.

Mondale said he hopes to alleviate rising antagonism between the two allies, saying, "our best opportunity for global prosperity and growth is with free economies operating in an open international trading and financial system." His nomination by President Bill Clinton on June 11 coincided with the start of potentially acrimonious negotiations between Tokyo and Washington on setting numerical targets to whittle down Japan's chronic trade surplus with the United States.

Describing the challenges faced by Japan and the U.S., Mondale said the two countries "need to ensure the health of the world economy, advance the cause of democracy and human rights, halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction and protect the global environment."

In nominating Mondale for the position, Clinton voiced hope that the Minnesotan will make maximum efforts to bolster what he described "our often troubled economic relationship" with Japan. Clinton acknowledged that the "economic pillars of our relationship needs some repairs."

Mondale ran unsuccessfully for president in 1984 on the Democratic ticket but was badly drubbed by Ronald Reagan.

Political analysts attributed his unsuccessful presidential bid partly to his honesty as a politician. He told voters that the nation must accept a tax hike to cut the nation's burgeoning budget deficit. A graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, Mondale rose quickly in democratic politics in his home state of Minnesota, becoming the state's attorney general at the age of 32 and was elected to the U.S. Senate four years later.

MITI Head Kumagai Opposed to Import Targets
OW1409033193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai expressed opposition Tuesday toward setting numerical trade targets to boost Japan's imports from the United States and reduce its mounting current-account surplus. Kumagai said at a press conference, "it is impossible to control economic growth. We'd better avoid being penalized."

The trade minister was commenting on reported support by Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata for "reasonable" targets to enhance imports from the U.S.

Kumagai said, however, that it could be possible for the Japanese side to keep something in mind "implicitly."

In rejecting a numerical commitment, he said Japan has already clearly showed it is moving to slash its trade surplus.

Minister Fujii Rejects Numerical Trade Targets
OW1409031193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii expressed strong opposition Tuesday [14 September] to the idea of setting numerical targets to reduce Japan's trade surplus. He said it is natural for targets to be proposed by trading partners during negotiations, but Japan cannot accept such macroeconomic benchmarks because they would go against the principles of free trade.

Fujii's comments at a regular news conference after a morning cabinet meeting follow recent remarks by Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata favoring such targets.

Fujii said his personal view is that there is no need for the government to adjust its policy, brushing aside speculation that the cabinet is split on the issue. He added that he did not understand Hata to be suggesting setting numerical targets "in a real sense."

Fujii welcomed the historical agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and said his ministry has a positive stance on financial aid.

The ministry will comply with measures to be taken by the Foreign Ministry, which is now working on details as Japan's "window," he said.

The aid issue could be one of the main topics taken up by Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central

bankers in their meeting in Washington on September 25, in line with plans now being prepared by the World Bank.

Referring to the latest "Tankan" quarterly survey of business confidence by the Bank of Japan, Fujii said the results underscored the weakness of the economy, as the survey was conducted during the yen's sharp rise and the unusually cool summer weather, he said. The survey, released September 10, showed that business confidence among major manufacturers deteriorated in August.

He declined to comment on the government's economic measures expected to be drafted Thursday, saying details and the announcement date are still under preparations.

Trade Surplus 'Biggest Ever' for Month of Aug OW1409080593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Japan's enormous trade surplus continued to expand in August, the 32d yearly rise in a row, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday. The surplus rose 7.5 percent from a year earlier to 7.54 billion dollars before seasonal adjustments, with exports rising 6.6 percent to 27.88 billion dollars and imports advancing 6.3 percent to 20.34 billion dollars.

The dollar averaged 105.15 yen in the month, falling 20.7 percent from 126.91 yen in August 1992. The surplus was the biggest ever recorded for the month of August. Both exports and imports rose for the sixth month in a row and were also the largest for August.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States rose for the 17th straight month, up 10 percent to 3.45 billion dollars. An official of the ministry said the yen's surge against the dollar was responsible for the continued trade surplus.

If calculated in yen, the overall trade surplus in August would drop 11.3 percent from the same month last year, he said.

The official also said a series of government pumppriming measures to be carried out in the rest of the year, including passing to consumers windfall benefits stemming from the yen's rise and various deregulating activity, should boost domestic demand and help reduce the surplus.

The ministry said the items noticeably rising among exports were semiconductors and other high tech-related electronic parts, up 29.6 percent from the same month last year, and ships, gaining 26.9 percent. But automobile exports declined 5.5 percent to 4.18 billion dollars.

On the import side, lumber imports, mainly from the U.S., jumped 38.0 percent, while imports of oil and petrochemical products declined 15.5 percent and 31.3 percent, respectively.

Japan's trade surplus with the European community (EC), meanwhile, decreased 36 percent to 1.42 billion dollars with both exports and imports falling in the month. The ministry official said the declines reflected the sluggish economy in the EC.

The surplus with the newly industrializing economies (NIES) in Asia—Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, and South Korea—rose 9.3 percent to 4.12 billion dollars.

Ministry Reportedly To Allow U.S. Apple Imports
OW1409135193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries has told the United States that from next year's crop its apples will be allowed into Japan if the U.S. satisfies Tokyo's quarantine regulations, ministry sources said Tuesday. The statement was made in a letter sent by Jiro Shiwaku, vice agriculture minister, to Eugene Moos, U.S. agriculture undersecretary, the sources said.

The letter said Japan will lift the ban if it can confirm through on-site inspections in the U.S. that its quarantine system meets Japanese standards, the sources said. They said the letter was sent because the United States, seeking an early settlement of the issue, has suggested it be taken up in trade talks in Hawaii from Sunday.

Top U.S. officials, including Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, have sent letters to Japanese counterparts pressing them hard to lift the ban, the sources said.

Japan said in the letter that there will be no reasons for maintaining the ban if the requested inspections for fire blight at U.S. orchards during the harvest this fall and next spring when trees flower show that quarantine system is satisfactory.

Although Japan officially opened its apple market in 1971, it still bans U.S. apples, claiming it needs more proof they will not bring in moths or viruses. The U.S. submitted data about worms like coddling moth and fire blight by the end of August.

The sources said the ban could be lifted in October next year at the earliest, some five months after the spring inspection expected in May.

It would take about five months for the ministry to hold public hearings and work out protocol for the imports, the officials explained. The U.S., however, says there is no need for the spring inspections, they said.

Sakhalin Exchange Students Arrive in Wakkanai OW0409061393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Sept. 4 KYODO—A group of 19 high school students from the Russian island of

Sakhalin arrived in Japan on Saturday [4 September] morning for a four-day exchange program with Japanese students from an island previously declared off limits to Russians. The student group from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk arrived by ship in Japan's northernmost city of Wakkanai and will travel to Rebun Island, about 50 kilometers to the west.

The Japanese Government had prohibited Russians from visiting Rebun Island for security reasons because the island houses a Self-Defense Forces (SDF) radar base, prefectural government officials said.

The Russian students obtained a permit of the Foreign Ministry for a reciprocal visit to Rebun Island after 18 students from Rebun High School visited Sakhalin for the first time in July last year and agreed on a mutual visit program.

The officials said the visit will be the first by a group of ordinary Russian citizens since World War II. Last August, a Russian scholar visited the island on an academic exchange program.

The Russian group is scheduled to visit the island from Sunday to Wednesday. They are scheduled to stay at islanders' homes and view a Japanese culture program including a tea ceremony and calligraphy demonstration, the officials said. The group is slated to return home Thursday.

Defense Agency Chief Backs Mission to Gulf OW1409031493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Maputo, Sept. 14 KYODO—The head of Japan's Defense Agency said Monday [13 September] the country should send a Self-Defense Forces (SDF) medical team to the Iraq-Kuwait border to join UN peace-keepers.

After inspecting Japan's SDF contingent serving on United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Mozambiquean capital of Maputo, Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi told reporters, "the SDF should deal positively with peacekeeping operations in the future."

The UN reportedly asked Japan earlier this month to send some 40 medical personnel from the SDF to cooperate with a 1,500-member multinational peace-keeping mission stationed on the Iraq-Kuwait border since April 1991. Pointing out that there is little possibility of a resurgence of military conflicts in the border area, Nakanishi said, "the non-uniform officers have shown reluctance, but (we) should react (to the request) positively."

Nakanishi also made clear his stance aiming at revision of Japan's Constitution in order to widen the area of the SDF's overseas operations.

In a speech to SDF peacekeepers in Maputo earlier in the day, Nakanishi said the SDF should regard its peacekeeping operations as having the same role as other operations like self-defense and keeping security.

Following the enactment in June 1992 of Japan's Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, the SDF Law was amended to include SDF participation in UN peacekeeping operations as one of its missions. But the peacekeeping cooperation is categorized as a minor mission.

Nakanishi called for upgrading SDF peacekeeping operations in the law from a minor role to a major mission.

Imperial Couple Departs for European Visit

OW0309053793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT
3 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko left here on Friday for official visits to Italy, Belgium and Germany to foster international friendship.

The imperial couple will meet royal family members and top government leaders there as well as Pope John Paul II at the Vatican during the 17-day schedule ending on September 19. It will be their fourth overseas trip since the emperor acceded to the throne in 1989. Previous tours included visits to Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia in 1990 and to China in 1991.

The trip will also mark the Japanese emperor's first visit to Italy. The late Emperor Hirohito, posthumously called Emperor Showa, visited former West Germany, Belgium and Britain in 1971.

For the trip to Europe, the royal couple for the first time will fly on a special government-owned aircraft.

After arriving in Rome on Friday, the emperor will meet Pope John Paul II and later Italian President Oscar Scalfaro. They will also meet visit other Italian cities including Florence and Milan. [sentence as received]

In Belgium the couple will see King Albert, while in Germany the couple will meet President Richard von Weizsaecker.

SDPJ Declares Date of Election for Chairman OW0309015893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0111 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], the largest political force in the ruling seven-party coalition government, on Friday [3 September] officially declared that it will hold an election to choose its chairman on September 18 and 19. The party made the election announcement in Friday issues of the party newspaper. According to the announcement, candidates will register their candidacy next Thursday.

If two or more candidates run in the election, some 130,000 full and associate party members across the nation will cast their ballots on September 18 and 19. The SDP is scheduled to hold the party convention on September 25 to endorse the election results.

Chairman Sadao Yamahana, who serves as a state minister in charge of political reform in the coalition government, is likely to be reelected to the SDP top post despite the SDP's crushing defeat in the July 18 general election for the House of Representatives, according to political analysts.

#### DSP Chief Ouchi on Desire To Set Up New Party OW0409073693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) which is ranked sixth of seven groups in Japan's coalition government, expressed strong desire to form a new party by next spring. In an address at a meeting of the party's Central Committee, Ouchi said the current coalition government has the potential to lay the foundation for realignment of the political community.

Ouchi, who concurrently serves as health and welfare minister in the coalition government, also said that rather than fielding a joint candidate in the next elections, a new party with the same basic policies and political ideas should be formed. The public would be more likely to understand such a move, Ouchi said.

Ouchi said the party should have a clear outlook for political realignment by next spring at the latest, thus indicating that he would strive to set up the new party before the next elections which are to be held under a new electoral system.

The parties of the coalition government and the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have worked out a package of political and electoral reform measures for discussion at an extraordinary session of the Diet to be convened in mid-September.

Ouchi suggested the party is ready to resolve itself to the possible political realignment, saying that the party should move forward by cutting off its retreat.

#### Shinseito Leader Ozawa Wants To Form New Party

OW0409101293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Tomakomai, Hokkaido, Sept. 4 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, co-leader of Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) in the seven-party coalition government, said Saturday [4 September] that he wants to form a new party that has governing capability with ambitious members of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). The remarks are seen as

indicating Ozawa's intention of taking a lead in realigning the political community by forming a new large ruling party.

Ozawa is known as an advocate of the two-party political system in Japan while Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa favors what he calls "a moderate multiparty system."

In a speech in Tomakomai, Hokkaido, Ozawa said he hopes that the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will revive itself as an energetic political force to regain power.

Ozawa was instrumental in forming the coalition government, which groups the SDP, Shinseito, Komeito, Sakigake (Harbinger), the Japan New Party, the DSP and the United Social Democratic Party, following the LDP's failure to win a majority in the July 18 general elections.

The LDP monopolized power for 38 years following its foundation in 1955. Ozawa, former LDP secretary general, along with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, set up Shinseito late last year after leaving the LDP.

#### LDP's Mori: Party To Review Name, Platform OW1409110493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Yoshiro Mori, secretary general of the largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Tuesday the party will set up a working group to review its name and platform as part of efforts for party renewal.

In a lecture hosted by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Mori said some young LDP members have eagerly urged him to change the party name in order to win in coming elections. He has talked with more than 30 young members on the renewal of the LDP, he said. "They say it's 'easy'," said Mori, adding he thinks the party cannot easily abandon such a "wonderful" name.

The LDP lost its majority in the House of Representatives in July and became an opposition party in August, after an unbroken rule of 38 years since 1955.

Mori said the LDP has to drastically change the party and show the public how it has changed, noting the party has been criticized for its money-oriented tendencies although it has carried out "the proper policies."

According to Mori, the young members told him that people associate the party name with former LDP kingmaker Shin Kanemaru and say, "oh no " Kanemaru, who was said to be an embodiment of "money politics," is being tried for evading income taxes.

Mori complained some young members are not hesitant to leave the party, but said he and LDP President Yohei Kono are strongly urged by party members and supporters not to allow the party to split again. LDP members defecting in June established the Sakigake

(Harbinger) and Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), both of which are now participants in the governing coalition.

Mori also said he personally wonders whether the party could limit the age for running in elections under a proportional representation system for the lower house elections. "The younger fellows say without hesitation that the oldsters must quit," he said.

The coalition government and the LDP will submit their separate electoral system reform bills to the extraordinary Diet session beginning Friday. The drafts of the bills are both based on combinations of a single-seat constituency system and a proportional representation system.

Under the existing system, candidates for the lower house compete for two to six seats in each constituency.

Mori said the younger members are apparently worried that older members might be given higher priority among candidates in the listings for the proportional representative system.

He wound up by joking that recently, when passing out his name cards to others, he has told them, "This will become valuable as the name card of the first and last general secretary of the 'opposition' LDP."

#### Kajima Chairman Said Involved in Bribery Scandal

OW0209044493 Tokyo KYODO in English 2341 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Kajima Corp., one of Japan's top general contractors, allegedly delivered 20 million yen in bribes between 1991 and 1992 to then Ibaraki Gov. Fujio Takeuchi, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Thursday [2 September]. The YOMIURI said in a front-page article that the money was additional to the 10 million yen that Kajima reportedly paid to then Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii in Miyagi Prefecture last October and the 10 million yen paid to Gov. Takeuchi in 1989.

Quoting sources familiar with the current bribery scandal involving the Japanese construction industry, the YOMIURI said Kajima Chairman Rokuro Ishikawa was aware of, and condoned, such covert political donations.

Ishikawa has repeatedly denied the allegations about the secret donations to Ishii and Takeuchi. But one day after news of Kajima's secret payment to Takeuchi hit the newsstands, Ishikawa announced on July 30 that he would step down as head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

### Kajima Official Reportedly Gave Cash to Takenchi

OW0509134793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—A vice president of major construction company Kajima Corp. handed over 20 million yen of donations directly to former Ibaraki Gov. Fujio Takeuchi late last year, industry sources said Sunday [5 September]. The sources did not identify the Kajima official by name.

The cash was part of over 100 million yen of secret donations which investigators suspect Takeuchi received from a group of major construction contractors, the sources said.

The other companies said to have been involved in the case are Taisei Corp., Shimizu Corp. and Tobishima Corp. It is not known whether the donations would constitute a crime.

On August 12, the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office charged Takeuchi, 75, with taking a total of 55 million yen in bribes between 1990 and 1992 from another leading construction company, Hazama Corp.

Kajima has received orders from the prefectural government for a 450 million yen sewer project and a 960 million yen greenhouse project. It also was expecting to join in other projects, including the construction of a dam and a new prefectural main office building, the sources said.

#### Second Hearing Begins in Tax Evasion Trial

OW0709024693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—The second hearing began Tuesday [7 September] at the Tokyo district court in the trial of fallen political kingpin Shin Kanemaru on charges of tax evasion case.

At the first hearing July 22, Kanemaru, 78, pleaded innocent to charges that he evaded 1.04 billion yen in income taxes on about 1.85 billion yen in political donations and other income for three years from 1987.

Kanemaru's former close aide, Masahisa Haibara, 49, on trial in the same case, has admitted he evaded taxes on part of his income but denied he conspired with Kanemaru to help his boss evade taxes.

Haibara is charged with evading 330 million yen in income taxes on income totaling about 650 million yen.

Kanemaru's defense counsel insisted that Kanemaru bought discount bank debentures with funds accumulated long before the period in which prosecutors said the defendant concealed his income. They also asserted that Kanemaru bought the financial instruments to allow safer management of the funds and had no intention of concealing or misappropriating them.

The defense also claimed there is nothing unlawful in accumulating political funds for the purpose of political reorganization.

Kanemaru, former vice president of the then ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was long regarded as a political kingmaker having enormous influence in deciding key cabinet portfolios, including who would be prime minister.

Kanemaru and Haibara were arrested in March.

#### LDP Head Accepts Keidanren's Donation Policy OW0309050593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Friday [3 September] it can live with a powerful business lobby's decision not to arrange donations for political parties. Yohei Kono, president of the party ousted in August after 38 years in power, conveyed the party's "understanding" to the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) when he met with its chairman, Gaishi Hiraiwa.

Keidanren announced Thursday it will stop serving from next year as a conduit of funds to political parties from its member companies. Keidanren on average has funneled between 12 and 13 billion yen a year to political parties, mostly to the LDP. From now on, the LDP will collect campaign money directly from business organizations and companies, Kono said.

Kono and Hiraiwa agreed to scrap a monthly meeting between the LDP and the country's four largest business organizations, including Keidanren. Cozy relations between LDP politicians and the business community have been under fire as a hotbed for money politics that had colored Japan since 1955.

#### Keidanren's Iida Retracts 'Controversial Remarks' OW0609140793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—A vice chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) on Monday [6 September] reportedly retracted controversial remarks he made last week that politicians are capable of committing robbery if political donations are stopped. An opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member told reporters Keidanren Vice Chairman Yotaro lida had acknowledged to Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa that he went too far with his remarks and will apologize.

Takeo Nishioka, former chairman of the LDP's Executive Council, told reporters he met with Hiraiwa and demanded the powerful business body take responsibility for Iida's comments.

lida, chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, said last Thursday, "politicians are creatures which are greedy for money. If political donations are stopped, (they) are even capable of committing robbery."

He made the remarks at a press conference after Keidanren decided to stop channeling donations from its member companies to the LDP.

Nishioka, a former education minister, said he declined a request by Iida for a meeting, saying the matter should not be dealt with on an individual basis.

#### Construction Firms' Political Donations Viewed

OW1109091493 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Announcer-read report over video; from "NHK News" program]

[Text] A report on political funds issued today shows that political fund contributions by major construction companies of more than 1 million yen at one time, amounted to about 900 million yen in 1992. Of this, 86 percent went to a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] political fund-raising body, and an LDP Diet members' political organization.

This became apparent in an NHK study on the activities of 178 major construction companies affiliated with the Japan Civil Engineering Contractors' Association, based on today's report. The study revealed that in 1992, 68 member companies or 38 percent, made donations to political fund-raising organizations in the amount of more than 1 million yen at one time; the combined total was 900 million yen.

The largest contributor was the industry giant Kajima Corporation at 43.6 million, followed by Taisei Corporation at 36.8 million yen, and Shimizu Corporation at 36.3 million yen.

Broken down by organizations in receipt of the donations, the LDP's political fund-raising organization, the National Political Association, and the LDP Dietmen's political group were major recipients: 780 million yen or 86.5 percent of all of funds. Meanwhile, the Peace Association, a Democratic Socialist Party support group, received 120 million yen; and the Japan New Party candidates' support group in the July House of Representatives election received 1.2 million yen. These figures are based on the report.

However, when the National Tax Administration Agency questioned companies about their so-called miscellaneous spending recently, it found that over two-thirds of spending in this category had been made by construction companies. It also became clear that at least some of this money was illegally donated to politicians.

Tax evasion by Shin Kanemaru and scandals over public works projects involving officials of Ibaragi Prefecture and Sendai city suggest that huge illegal donations are flowing into politicians hands in addition to their illegal contributions.

Regarding political fund contributions by the major construction companies, commentator Makoto Sataka said:

[Begin Sataka recording] I think the figures published in the report today are short of one or two more zeros. As the case of Shin Kanemaru suggests, much larger amounts of money are illicitly flowing to politicians. The authorities should investigate the donors more strictly. Unless the government undertakes major surgery on such irrational practices as dango [collusion in bidding] and designated bidding, the problem of money flowing out of general construction companies will not be solved. [end recording]

Regarding donations to political circles, the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors issued guidelines in July urging companies to donate political funds to political organizations and not to individuals. It also asked companies not to treat political donations as so-called miscellaneous spending. But the question is how far construction companies will go to follow these guidelines in order to restore public faith in the industry.

#### Businesses Polled on Banning Political Donations OW1109071393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—About 40 percent of top Japanese business executives polled favor a total ban on corporate political donations, a KYODO NEWS SERVICE survey showed Saturday [11 September]. But the survey of top managers of 100 major companies also found almost the same number of pollees answered they cannot decide what to do.

The KYODO study was conducted in early September after the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's most powerful business lobby, announced September 2 it would stop acting as a conduit for corporate donations to the political world.

According to the poll, 38 executives supported a ban on such donations and proposed that public subsidies and individual contributions should be the only sources for political funds. The results indicate that the severe financial state of corporations is making it difficult for them to continue the custom.

"Many corporate managers have begun to feel that they want to cut whatever can be cut," said Chichibu Cement Co. chairman Ken Moroi. But their opinions are also apparently influenced by growing public criticism of the longstanding cozy relationship among political, bureaucratic and business circles.

In the past, business contributions have served as a glue that helps maintain such relationships.

Those favoring reform were surpassed in number, however, by the 39 business leaders who responded that they were indecisive about the issue, forming the largest group among those responding. Despite the deep division, the survey results indicate that the business community will eventually agree to some changes in the political donation system, analysts said.

One indication that changes are afoot was the fact that no business official answered the survey by saying the status quo should be maintained, they said.

### Komeito's Ichikawa Speaks on Political Reform OW1109011693

[Editorial Report] Tokyo Asahi Television Network in Japanese at 0126 GMT on 5 September, as part of its "Sunday Project" news magazine program beginning at 0100 GMT, carries a 25-minute live interview with Yuichi Ichikawa, general secretary of Komeito [Clean Government Party] by commentator Soichio Tawara.

Tawara begins by asking Ichikawa about the "separation of politics and religion," noting there is public concern that Komeito, a party supported by the Buddhist group Sokagakkai, is part of the coalition government.

Ichikawa says his party's "policy is to defend the right of freedom of religion," and, hence, his party will be "neutral" on religious matters.

Tawara mentions the rumored relationship between Ichikawa and Ichiro Ozawa, the strongman of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], noting the two were called the "Ichi-Ichi" duo long before the coalition government was formed. He asks if the rumors are true. In his reply Ichikawa avoids addressing the question.

Tawara persists, asking Ichikawa what in Ozawa attracts him.

He says: "For one thing, there is a considerable area of common ground between us; we both feel a sense of crisis about the existing political situation. And a point in his favor is that he does not flip-flop and change his statements."

Ichikawa says he feels Ozawa is trustworthy, saying: "He keeps agreements made in negotiations among politicians."

The interview moves on to the subject of political party alignment, and Tawara recalls that at a speech in Hokkaido recently, Ozawa said Shinseito should form a "brand new" party together with the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP].

He points out, though, that Keigo Ouchi, head of the DSP, said on 4 September his party wants to form a new party by next spring—not with the SDPJ or the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], but with some of the other parties. Ichikawa is asked to comment on these differing views.

He says: "If we work on the assumption that a new electoral system is to be enacted by the end of this year, I think it necessary we should launch a new party before the next general election."

"He adds: "I want it to be a moderate political force that can compete with the LDP, while making it possible to maintain and make the most of the uniqueness and sense of values of the groups comprising it."

Tawara notes that Prime Minister and Japan New Party leader Morihiro Hosokawa, and Sadao Yamahana, current chairman of the SDPJ, favor a moderate, multiparty system. However, Ozawa says he prefers a two-party system.

"Is your position closer to Mr. Hosokawa's than to Mr. Ozawa's?" he asks.

Ichikawa replies: "What Mr. Hosokawa, Mr. Ozawa and myself are saying is actually the same. What I mean is that the long monopolistic rule of the LDP has begotten corruption and the corruption cannot be removed only by revising the system. The way to prevent the corruption from recurring is to enable the government to change hands. And if we want to make that possible, it is necessary to have a political force that can confront the LDP. Mr. Hosokawa thinks that a political force should be formed under a moderate multiparty system. I say it should be an alliance of groups with various senses of values. Mr. Ozawa says it should be something in the nature of a two-party system. I do not think the crucial point is how many parties there are."

Tawara says: "Your explanation does not tell me how many blocs of force there will be."

Ichikawa responds: "Let's make an exception of the Japan Communist Party [JCP]. Then, there will be the alliance of factions called the LDP, and the non-LDP forces, excluding the JCP."

Asked if the non-LDP force will be one party, Ichikawa says: "It will come under one same party name, but it will be different in nature from parties of the past."

Tawara attempts to sum up: "What you want to do is launch a new party—in whatever form—before the next general election, right? And you say the coalition non-LDP force should be formed into one party, and not two, right?"

Ichikawa says: "Yes."

Tawara's final question asks for the timing of the next election.

Ichikawa says: "It will be after the fall of next year."

Hosokawa Vows To Implement Reform, Recovery OW1409022093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa renewed his determination Tuesday [14 September] to implement political reform by the yearend and bring Japan out of a protracted economic slump. Speaking at an annual meeting of prefectural governors at his official residence, Hosokawa said he hopes to submit a set of political reform bills to the Diet at the earliest possible date and have them enacted by the end of the year.

The prime minister has indicated he will step down if he fails to achieve by the year's end reform of the electoral system and political funding. Hosokawa plans to table the political reform legislation to an extraordinary Diet session, which opens Friday.

Noting that the prospect for the Japanese economy is "extremely bleak," Hosokawa said his government is striving to get due results from the 13.2 trillion yen economy stimulus package implemented in April and to formulate an additional economy-spurring package.

The government will unveil a 5 trillion yen package featuring 1 trillion yen for improvement of the social infrastructure, increased housing loans and relief aid to small enterprises, in addition to planned measures for deregulation and passing on to consumers some of the benefits from the strong yen, government sources said.

Hosokawa asked the governors to back up the government's efforts to revamp the Japanese economic structure over the medium and long term after his advisory panel compiles a report on the reform course by the end of the year.

The Economic Reform Study Council, headed by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa, will hold its first meeting Thursday. It intends to compile a report similar to the 1986 "Maekawa Report," worked out under the direction of former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa.

Government officials said Hosokawa will attend the meeting to ask the panel to thoroughly discuss ways of reducing Japan's mammoth trade surplus.

The "Maekawa Report" called for changing Japan's export-oriented economy into one led by domestic demand, but most of recommendations were largely unrealized.

Corporate Managers on 'Economic Slump' End OW1109015193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Most Japanese corporate managers believe the end of the prolonged economic slump will not arrive for at least another six months, according to an industry survey.

The survey compiled by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's top business lobby. Friday [10 September] found that 67.9 percent of the 140 executives of Keidanren member firms polled projected an economic pickup will come in the April- June quarter of 1994. The "emergency" survey was carried out between August 20 and September 8.

A quarter of the pollees forecast recovery in the first quarter of 1994, while 7.1 percent optimistically bet on a pickup in the last quarter of 1993. Nobody answered that the recession has already ended or will end by the end of the July-September quarter.

Asked about economic policies they think should be taken by the government, many managers cited an income tax reduction, another cut in the official discount rate, deregulation and more passing on of high-yen profits to consumers. They said the proposed tax cut should be financed by a simultaneous hike in the consumption tax rate, currently 3 percent.

Those surveyed predicted an average 1.2 percent growth in real terms in gross national product (GNP) for fiscal 1993 ending next March 31, with their estimates ranging from a 1.5 percent contraction to a 2.5 percent expansion.

Fujii: No Income Tax Cuts in New Package
OW1409102593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Tuesday the government's new pump-priming package to be released Thursday will not contain income tax reductions. Income tax cuts should not be considered as a quick fix for the economy but in a broader context of overall tax reforms in Japan, Fujii said in a speech delivered to a meeting sponsored by KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Fujii acknowledged that the seven parties forming the ruling coalition differ on the question of tax cuts.

Some propose reducing income tax even through issuance of deficit-financing bonds while others urge a hike in the 3 percent consumption tax rate to finance the tax cuts, Fujii said. But the overall consensus of the cabinet of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is that the government is adamant about avoiding placing deficit-covering bonds.

"Such debts, once they are issued, only would become narcotics, unleashing temptation for another placement," he argued.

Fujii said he doubts that income tax cuts of several trillion yen, a scale proposed by businesses and other quarters in Japan, will provide "a significant boost" to personal spending.

There were no indications of any change for the time being in the "gentle" decline of wholesale prices, a Bank of Japan official said.

The soaring Japanese currency cut sharply into yendenominated wholesale export prices, said the official, briefing reporters on the central bank report.

Export prices in yen terms posted their biggest monthto-month drop since February 1991 and their largest decline from year-earlier levels since March 1987, when the yen soared in the wake of the plaza accord in 1985, the official said.

Conversely, adjustments to the high yen accounted for the rise in prices of exports that were contracted for in foreign currencies, the report said, citing passenger cars and larger transportation equipment, video cameras, copiers and machine tools.

Among falling import prices, iron, steel and ready-mixed concrete fell due to slack construction demand, with imported lumber prices also feeling the effects of increased supply, the report said.

Dropping crude oil prices cut into the wholesale price of gasoline and oil, and prices for chemicals such as propylene "declined because of sluggish demand for motor vehicles and electric appliances," the bank said.

Prices rose, however, for the processed foodstuffs category, which includes bean jam and tobacco, on higher raw materials prices, while falling supplies pushed up scrap iron and scrap prices, the report said.

Fujii said the government will add "a significantly larger number of deregulations" to its new stimulus package. In addition to 60 items already under study, the Finance Ministry is working in earnest on another 30 or so items of deregulation requested recently by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's most powerful business lobby, Fujii explained.

Fujii argued that the passing on to consumers of windfall exchange rate profits, one of the major pillars of the forthcoming package, would have the same economic impact as income tax reductions of 5 trillion yen.

Based on the assumption that the yen's appreciation of 10 percent against the dollar helps reduce consumer prices by I percent, the Japanese currency's latest 20 percent gain should have contributed to a 2 percent price drop or profits of 5.2 trillion yen, he explained. These profits, now being enjoyed by some people, should be fully passed on to all the Japanese people, he stressed.

Fujii said he expects the new package to help improve Japan's employment situation, described by him as "dire."

"The current jobless rates of about 2.5 percent are low in terms of global standards but do not accurately reflect the actual business situation in Japan where each corporation has many redundant workers," Fujii said. The ratio of job offers to job seekers now stands at 0.72 percent, he added.

Fujii said the coalition government is prepared to discuss reforms of Japan's overall tax system, including a consumption tax hike.

Proceeds raised through a higher consumption tax should not necessarily be used to finance income tax cuts, he said.

Such proceeds may be usefully earmarked, for example, as sources of money for pensioners when Japanese society "ages" further in the future, Fujii said, noting that pension-related funds are sure to fall short under the existing tax system.

## EPA Reports Real GNP Drops 0.5 Percent OW1409065793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Japan's Gross National Product (GNP) shrank 0.5 percent in real terms in the April-June quarter from the preceding three months and contracted at an annual pace of 2.0 percent, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Tuesday [14 September]. GNP is a measure of total output of goods and services, and real GNP is adjusted to discount inflation.

Consumer spending, one of the key components accounting for nearly 60 percent of the GNP, edged 0.6 percent lower, while another main engine, capital investment declined 3.7 percent.

The nation's gross domestic product (GDP), or GNP minus volatile net income inflows from abroad, declined 0.4 percent from the previous three months.

Briefing reporters, Tsutomu Tanaka, EPA vice minister, voiced concern over the results. "The economy is dragging at rock bottom," he said.

Revising its assessment, the agency said in its latest monthly report the economy is stagnating at the bottom, removing the word "slightly." But Tanaka noted domestic demand did not decline, with the major drag being sharp declines in external demand because of the yen's rise.

On top of this, he said the ratio of current account surplus to the GNP fell to 3.0 percent from 3.7 percent, indicating an improved external balance.

Domestic demand posted zero growth from the previous three months, with consumer spending falling 0.6 percent and private capital investment dropping 3.7 percent.

Tanaka said there are some bright signs for the agency to keep its scenario of an economic recovery in the second half of the current fiscal year. Housing spending remained brisk, rising 5.1 percent, because of measures taken by the government in its April pump-priming package worth 13.2 trillion.

Also thanks to the package, public demand stayed buoyant, with government spending growing 0.4 percent and public fixed capital formation jumping 5.2 percent.

Net exports contributed to dragging down the GNP by 0.5 percent as exports dropped 5.4 percent.

BOJ To 'Steer' Policy To Bring 'Real R.covery'
OW1409071593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday there still are no clear signs of economic recovery in sight and noted that the central bank will steer its monetary policy so that "real recovery" can emerge.

Addressing a meeting of nonlife insurance companies, the central bank chief said personal consumption remains weak with slow wage growth and a weak job market, while corporations remain bearish about investment.

Mieno said the central bank will continue to carefully watch economic and financial conditions so that it can see whether current development of an environment for economic recovery will sucessfully lead to real recovery.

### Reduction in Number of Ministries Proposed OW0109162493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GM

OW0109162493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. I KYODO—A draft proposal on administrative reform would reduce the number of government ministries and agencies to six from the current 20, sources close to commission working on the reforms said Wednesday [1 September]. Finalized by the ad hoc commission on administrative reform, the draft proposes that the six remaining ministries be for foreign affairs, national life, finance and economy, industry, national land, and education and science, the sources said.

The six-ministry idea is aimed at establishing a wellrounded and effective administrative system which places priority on people, they said.

The draft also suggested the creation of posts to advise the prime minister on overall state policies and on strengthening the premier's leadership, the sources said.

It also proposed establishing several vice ministers in each ministry and an "inner cabinet" to facilitate political decision-making, they said.

The commission will submit a final draft of the proposals to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in October, the sources said.

# Minister on Restructuring of Postal Service OW0309061393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Takenori Kanzaki said Friday [3 September] that raising postal charges should only be considered after a complete rethink of the postal service's financial structure.

"Some people have suggested rate hikes to 90 yen for sealed letters and to 55 yen for postcards, but I think the

people would feel (the new charges) would be too expensive," Kanzaki said. Currently, postal charges stand at 41 yen for postcards and 62 yen for letters.

"In order to reduce the size of the hike, other ways for increasing income from postal services and streamlining the services should be considered," he told a news conference after a cabinet meeting. He said the ministry will seek recommendations on the matter from one of its advisory panels, the Postal Services Council, on August 10. [date as received]

#### Aug Imported Car Sales Increase Despite Slump OW0609044993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Sales of imported cars and trucks in Japan remained brisk in August despite a general slump in the automobile market, an industry association reported Monday [6 September]. The Japan Automobile Importers' Association said sales of imported cars and commercial vehicles rose 5.8 percent over a year earlier to 13,735 for the seventh straight month of year-on-year gain.

Of the total, passenger cars accounted for 13,112, up 3.5 percent from a year earlier, and trucks 623, up 98.4 percent. No buses were imported in August, and just one bus was imported in August last year.

Sales of passenger cars with an engine displacement over 2000 cc [cubic centimeters] increased 26.7 percent to 8,505, but those of cars with engine sizes between 661 and 2000 cc fell 22.6 percent to 4,607.

The August sales brought the total number of imported vehicles sold in the first eight months of this year to 132,419, up 12.4 percent over the same period of last year, the association said. Passenger cars accounted for 128,811, up 11.3 percent.

Sales of "reverse imports" from Japanese-owned plants overseas continued to make strong gains in August.

Sales of such vehicles totaled 2,388 in August, up from 1,963 a year earlier, and 27,826 in the first eight months of this year, up from 13,427, the association said.

#### Toyota, Nissan To Halve Worker Recruitment OW0309061193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 3 KYODO—Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. said Friday [3 September] they will hire only half as many production workers next spring as they originally planned.

The two leading automakers have already conveyed their decisions to high schools and vocational schools, officials said. Toyota will hire 500 new graduates from high schools and vocational schools instead of the 1,000

originally planned, officials said. Nissan said it will employ 300 high school graduates, down from the initially planned 600.

Toyota based its decision on the yen's rapid surge on foreign exchange markets and the depressed automobile market. Toyota's recruitment of high school graduates has been decreasing since it peaked at 2,062 in 1991. This year, the company had 1,100 new recruits. Nissan, which hired a record 1,900 high school graduates in 1991, will hire only one-sixth that figure next spring.

## Agency Reports on Employment Figures, Details OW0409084093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—For the first time ever, more than half of the total female working population was engaged in some form of jobs as of October 1, 1992, the Management and Coordination Agency reported Saturday [4 September]. The agency, citing its survey on the labor structure, said a total of 38,776,000 males and 26,980,000 females were engaged in work.

For the male working population aged 15 or older, 77.6 percent had jobs, while the figure was 51.0 percent for women.

Of all the people working, 12.8 percent were selfemployed, 80.0 percent were employed by others, and 7.2 percent were working for their families, the agency said.

Of those employed by others, 72.4 percent were regular employees, down from 74.9 percent in the previous survey conducted in 1987, 11.3 percent were part-time workers, up from 10.1 percent, and 4.8 percent had odd jobs, up from 4.1 percent, it said.

By segment, the ratio of those employed by the primary industry to the total work force dropped 1.8 percentage points from 1987 to 6.5 percent while that for the secondary industry declined 0.4 point to 33.3 percent. The ratio for the tertiary industry stood at 59.5 percent, up 1.7 percentage points, the agency said.

By age bracket, the agency said 63.2 percent of the male working population aged 55 or older were employed, up 2.7 percentage points over the previous survey while the ratio for the 65-69 age bracket inched up 3.4 points to 57.5 percent, the agency said.

## Ministry To 'Respect' Farmers' Stance on Rice OW0309061493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Eijiro Hata said Friday [3 September] his ministry will respect the intention of farmers in scaling back rice production cuts.

It is necessary to accurately grasp the actual state of farmers' positions in implementing any farm policy.

Hata told a press conference. The Farm ministry has asked local governments to survey farming households to see if they wish to resume rice growing in fields earlier switched to growing other types of grains and vegetables.

The survey will provide valuable data for Japan's farm policy, Hata said. But he added the ministry will also take into account farming conditions and the past experience of each region when it decides on how much land and which areas should be returned to rice cultivation.

The ministry wants to revise downward planned rice production cuts in and after fiscal 1994 in response to one of the worst rice harvests in years. The lower rice output policy has been in effect since 1971 to prevent an oversupply of rice.

Minister: Possibility of Emergency Rice Imports
OW1409050493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—The Agriculture Minister hinted Tuesday [14 September] that Japan may import rice as an emergency step if poor harvests continue into next year. The bad crop this year is not serious enough to force the government to immediately resort to the emergency step, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Eijiro Hata said. But the idea of rice imports could arise if the rice crop continues to be bad next year, Hata told a press conference.

The Agriculture Ministry will have to monitor various conditions involving the rice crop, including rice demand toward the preharvest period of summer to fall in 1994, Hata indicated.

Japan maintains a ban on imports of rice to maintain self-sufficiency in staple foods.

Hata said his ministry will study ways to transfer some of the windfall profits from the strong yen to consumers, such as reducing prices of imported wheat.

#### North Korea

KCNA Cites South Boat for 'Provocation'
SK1409044293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414
GMT 14 Sep 93

["Military Provocations Must Be Discontinued Immediately"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—As already reported, the South Korean puppets on September 11 committed a grave military provocation by illegally infiltrating an unidentified boat deep into the western territorial waters of the North side.

This was a deliberate, premeditated criminal act to incite antagonism and confrontation and increase the tension between the North and the South and create artificial difficulties in the way of the North-South dialogue now on the order of the day.

The military provocation is grave because the South Korean puppets openly committed it at a time when the North side had repeatedly proposed to the South side an exchange of special envoys for the North-South dialogue.

Judging from the fact that the South Korean authorities are resorting to military provocations threatening the North, while proposing dialogue, one can see clearly how hypocritical their words and deeds are.

The afore-said military provocation proved all the more clearly that the South Korean authorities are thorough-paced national separatists and warmaniacs who do not want dialogue with the North and a solution of the nuclear problem and do not like DPRK-U.S. talks, but are hell bent on straining the situation in a bid to realize their wild ambition against the North.

KCNA on CNN Interview of Kim Yong-sam SK1409045193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 14 Sep 93

["Mean Trick To Shift Responsibility on to the Other"— KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam in an interview with the U.S. CNN television recently let out the rigmarole that "The North is behaving dishonestly, abruptly withdrawing its own proposal of North-South dialogue" with regard to the North's proposal for the exchange of special envoys, according to a report of the Christian Broadcasting System.

As is known, we, urging the South Korean authorities again on September 6 to exchange special envoys, demanded that they express a clear attitude as to the question of stopping all nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and not pursuing "an international mutual assistance system" in the nuclear problem.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities, far from manifesting their attitude toward our just demand, made no scruple of uttering provocative words against us, mumbling about "the withdrawal of the proposal of dialogue," "dishonest act" and the like.

This time, too, Kim Yong-sam made much ado about "UN sanctions" over the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the North. This was an open revelation of their insidious criminal attempt to isolate and stifle the North by putting pressure on it and taking "sanctions" against it at any cost.

No matter how desperately the South Korean authorities may try to shift on to the other the responsibility for the failure to have the North-South dialogue in time, attaching more importance to a tieup with foreign forces than to an agreement with fellow countrymen, they can

never rid themselves of the responsibility as criminals against dialogue and the nation.

Daily Urges South To Remove 'Civilian Veil' SK1409050493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 14 Sep 93

["NODONG SINMUN Unmasks S. Korean 'Civilian Regime"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "Is It Not Time To Take Off 'Civilian' Veil" upon the lapse of six months since the "civilian regime" made its appearance in South Korea.

If true civilian policy is to be shaped and the way of democratic development to be opened in South Korea, the dictatorial system of the "Democratic Liberal Party" must be destroyed and a genuine civilian government, a democratic government enjoying the support of the people, be established in its place, the analyst notes, and stresses:

If the South Korean ruling forces have the willingness to draw a clear line of demarcation between it and the preceding "regimes" and pursue true civilian politics, they must abolish the "National Security Law," dissolve such fascist repressive machines as the "Security Planning Board" and the "Secret Affairs Command" and unconditionally release all the political prisoners.

Though six months have passed, they have kept them intact and, worse still, have increased their functions.

When the struggle of the people demanding the investigation into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and the punishment of the principal culprits was intensified around the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the present ruler said that the "future" could not be given up for "feelings" and that the investigation into the truth behind the Kwangju bloodbath should be "left to history" and the "punishment of the principal culprits be withheld because it might appear to be a political retaliation."

In his "inaugural address" he said that "any ally cannot be better than the nation" and that he would improve relations with the North "from the viewpoint of one and the same nation" pretending to be interested in "dialogue" and "reunification." But his statement has turned out to be a lie and a mere trick to fool public opinion.

The South Korean authorities staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises more frantically and answered the North's important proposal for the great unity of the whole nation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with such large-scale nuclear war exercises against the North as "Ulchi-93" and "Ulchi-Focus Lens."

They are now busying themselves with mean solicitation diplomacy and trips to get help of big powers in driving

the North to the wall, crying for "international mutual assistance system" over its fictitious "nuclear problem." They are openly talking about the "concept of unification through absorption," claiming that there is no other choice but "to reunify the country on the basis of the liberal democratic system."

The South Korean "regime" is not only rejecting dialogue between the authorities of the North and the South but also banning with a strong arm the South Korean people's movement for peace and reunification and for non-governmental dialogue.

It is impossible to win popular confidence with falsity and deception. Is it not time for the South Korean ruling forces to take off the "civilian" veil voluntarily?

Daily Comments on South's Claim on Mt. Packtu SK1409105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 14 Sep 93

["Despicable and Ridiculous Intrigue of Flunkeyist Traitors"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean "National Assembly" decided to adopt "a resolution on the confirmation of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu", a Seoul-based radio reported recently.

As far as the territorial claim on Mt. Packtu is concerned, it cannot be a topic for discussion, having already been correctly solved by the DPRK in the interests of the nation. The South Korean authorities, a group of flunkeyist traitors, are not entitled to poke their nose and haggle over it.

It is, indeed, the height of folly for the South Korean authorities to raise anew the question of "confirmation of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu", goundlessly speaking ill of the DPRK.

It is impudent of those who are engaged in treacheries without a shred of the nation's ethos to dare point an accusing finger at others.

It is widely known a fact that the successive rulers of South Korea have committed all sorts of traitorous criminal acts by signing many treacherous "treaties", leaving South Korea, a half of the nation's territory to outside forces, lock, stock and barrel, and bartering away the national interests.

It is, indeed, ridiculous of the traitors who have sold off the country and the nation to outside forces, failing to mind their own business, to slander our Republic which is displaying its grand sight to the whole world as a great independent power.

The South Korean authorities' clamor about the "confirmation of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu" is nothing but a mean trick to fool public opinion and divert the attention of the people elsewhere, finding themselves in a tough spot, rejected at home and abroad, while the international prestige of our Republic is rising ever higher.

The fascist hangmen who, indifferent to the country and the nation, arrest people and students who call for independence, fully revealing the fascist nature of the colonial puppets, can never veil their treacherous color by railroading the "resolution" through the "national assembly."

The South Korean authorities must promptly stop such a foolish act which cannot go down with anyone.

#### **SPA Receives Delegation From PRC**

#### Yang Hyong-sop Meets Group

SK1409051193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Yang Hyong-sop Monday [13 September] met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the National People's Congress [NPC] of China led by vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC Wang Hanbin at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the SPA Pack In-chun and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Ning Fukui.

#### **SPA Fetes Delegation**

SK1409052993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—The Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet for the visiting delegation of the National People's Congress [NPA] of China Monday [13 September] evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC Wang Hanbin and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Ning Fukui.

Present there were Chairman Yang Hyong-sop and Vice-Chairman Paek In-chun of the SPA, deputies to the SPA Yu Ho-chun and Yi Song-ho, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the banquet.

#### Kim Il-song Sends Messages to Foreign Leaders

#### To Togolese President

SK1009113393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Gnassingbe Eyadema on his reelection as president of the Republic of Togo.

The message said the reelection of Gnassingbe Eyadema as president was an expression of the trust of the Togolese people in him.

It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop and sincerely wished the Togolese president greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

#### To Nicaraguan President

SK1409104193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—President Kim II-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the independence day of Nicaragua.

Wishing the president and the people of Nicaragua great success in their endeavours for the country's prosperity, President Kim II- song in the message expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples.

#### Kim Il-song Receives Notes From Foreign Leaders

#### From Kazakh Socialist Leader

SK1209024293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from Kazakh Socialist Party Chairman Alimjanov on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK president.

Most Honorable Comrade Kim Il-song:

The Kazakh Socialist Party Political Executive Committee extends its warm congratulations to you and the heroic Korean people through you on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The DPRK today has been turned into a prosperous socialist state with a strong and modern industry, a developed agriculture, a unique national culture, and invincible self-defensive power.

We heartily wish a new and special success in your work for constructing socialism in your country on the Korean people's pleasant national holiday. We also wish the Korean people peace and welfare.

We would like to express our lofty respect for you.

[singed] (Alim Zhuhanov), chairman of the Kazakh Socialist Party.

[dated] 6 September 1993, Almaty.

#### From Heads of State

SK1109093193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from foreign heads of state and party on the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The messages came from Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Indonesian President Suharto, Bangladeshi President Abdur Rahman Biswar, Romanian President Ion Iliescu, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Leader of the Great September 1st Revolution of Libya Mu'ammar al-Gadhddafi, Russian President B. Yeltsin, Mongolian President Punsalmagiyn Ochirbat, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party B. Dash-Yondon, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi and Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh, Lao President Nouhak Phoumsavan, President of the Transitional Government and President of the Council of Representatives of Ethiopia Meles Zenawi, Guinean President and head of state Lansana Conte, Ugandan President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the High State Committee of Algeria Ali Kafi, King of Morocco Hassan II, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and General Secretary of the Polisario Front Mohamed Abdelaziz, Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and Sultan of Oman Qabus Bin-Sa'id.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life.

They expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and their countries would grow stronger in the interest of the Korean and their peoples.

#### From Koreans in Japan

SK1109055793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—The great leader generalissimo Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages from the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the League of Lorean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Educational Workers in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Korean Society of Science and Technology in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students studying at Japanese schools, the Standing Council of the Association of Korean Buddhists in Japan and other organisations under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its affiliated bodies, the Korean News Service, the Kuwol Sobang Publishing House, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd. and other enterprises, local headquarters of Chongnyon, the Central Institute of Chongnyon, Korean University and Korean schools at all levels and Koreans of various strata in Japan on the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages pointed to the exploits performed by President Kim Il-song in turning the DPRK into a powerful socialist state, pulling through grim trials of history for 45 years.

The messages expressed the determination of Koreans in Japan to devotedly work to exalt the socialist homeland of chuche and dedicate everything to the patriotic work of Chongnyon for national reunification with the pride and honor of being overseas citizens of the DPRK.

They sincerely wished generalissimo Kim Il-song good health and long life.

#### From Egyptian President

SK1209004193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Muharak on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

Pyongyang.

Your Excellency Generalissimo Kim Il-song, DPRK president:

I take great pleasure in extending to you my heartiest congratulation on the anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

I wish you happiness. I also pray heartily that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two friendly countries and people will be further strengthened and developed.

I would like to express my loftiest respect for you.

[signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. [dated] 8 September 1993, Cairo

#### From Heads of State

SK1309051793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from the heads of state and party of different countries on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK. They came from Jerry John Rawlings, president of the Republic of Ghana; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Ernest A. Shonekan, head of the interim national government and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Arpad Goncz, president of the Hungarian Republic; Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic of Bulgaria; Zoran Lilic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; A. Alimjanov, chairman of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Garib Newaz, president of the Bangladesh People's League; H. S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; K. P. Silva, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Communist Party; Chairman Eduardo Machado and General Secretary Guillermo Garcia Ponce of "New Alternative" of Venezuela; Chairman Argelia Raya and International Secretary Jorge Valero of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism. They extend warmest congratulations to the great leader President Kim Il-song and wish him a long life in good health. They assure him that they will strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Korea and their countries and the Workers' Party of Korea and their parties.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il also received messages of greetings from Nina Andreyeva, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All- Union Bolshevik Communist Party; and Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause.

#### From 'Arafat, Heads of State

SK1409065993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—Messages of greetings came to President Kim II-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from heads of state of many countries on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The messages came from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of Nepal; Burhanuddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan; Dingiri Banda Wijetunga, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia; Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal; Mary Eugenia Charles, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica; Khaleda Zia, prime minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Republic of Mozambique; Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president and head of State of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founderchairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic; and Alpha Oumar Konare, president and head of State of the Republic of Mali.

In the messages they expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and their countries would continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the two peoples.

They wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

#### Kim Chong-il Receives Messages From Overseas

#### From Kazakh Socialist Leader

SK1209031393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from Kazakh Socialist Party Chairman Alimjanov on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

#### Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, secretary of the party Central Committee, and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Most Honorable Comrade Kim Chong-il:

The Kazakh Socialist Party Political Executive Committee extends its warm congratulation to you and

through you to the heroic Korean people who commemorate the meaningful national day on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

After a long period of constructing socialism, the DPRK has been turned into a strong state with a modern industry and agriculture, a unique national culture, and an invincible defensive power.

We heartily wish a new and special success in your work for constructing socialism on the national holiday. We also wish the Korean people welfare, peace, and happiness.

We would like to express our lofty respect for you.

[signed] (Alim Zhuhanov), chairman of the Kazakh Socialist Party.
[dated] 6 September 1993, Almaty.

#### From Koreans in Japan

SK1109073493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages from the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Educational Workers in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Korean Society of Science and Technology in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students studying at Japanese schools, the Standing Council of the Association of Korean Buddhists in Japan and other organisations under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its affiliated bodies, the Korean News Service, the Kuwol Sobang Publishing House, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd. and other enterprises, local headquarters of Chongnyon, the Central Institute of Chongnyon, Korean university and Korean schools at all levels and Koreans of various strata in Japan on the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages pointed out the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by Marshal Kim Chong-il in firmly defending the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and guiding our people to stoutly follow the road of socialism without vacillation no matter which way the wind may blow.

The messages expressed the determination of Koreans in Japan to dedicate everything to the patriotic work of Chongnyon under the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Chong-il.

They sincerely wished Marshal Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

#### From Egyptian President

SK1209004493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

Pyongyang.

Your Excellency Marshal Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army:

I take a great pleasure in extending to you my heartiest congratulation on the anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

I wish you happiness. I also pray heartily that friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two friendly countries and people will be further strengthened and developed.

I would like to express my loftiest respect for you.

[signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. [dated] 8 September 1992, Cairo.

#### O Chin-u Greets Nigerian Defense Secretary SK1209112293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)—Marshal O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Gen. Sanni Abacha upon his reappointment as defence secretary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The message wishes him greater success in his responsible work for increasing the nation's defence capabilities.

#### Kim Yong-nam Sends Messages to Foreign Officials

#### To Kyrgyz Foreign Minister

SKI109093793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Foreign Minister Ednan Oskovich Karabayev on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop favourably in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished him great success in his work.

#### To Mauritian Foreign Minister

SK1109094293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Ahmud Swaley Kasenally upon his appointment as minister of external affairs of the Republic of Mauritius.

Believing that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop favourably, the message wished him great success in his responsible work.

#### To Tajik Foreign Minister

SK1309052093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Rashid Kutbudinovich Alimov, foreign minister of the Tajik Republic, on the occasion of the national day of Tajikistan.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop favorably in the interest of the two peoples and wished him success in his work.

#### Kim Yong-nam Receives New Ethiopian Ambassador

SK1409104893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)— Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on September 14 met and had a conversation with newly appointed Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Getachew Zerihun who paid a courtesy call on him.

#### Officials Send Greetings to Malagasy Counterparts

SK1109105393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Francisque Ravony upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Madagascar.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to develop favourably, the message wished him great success in his responsible work.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Jacques Sylla upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Madagascar.

### WPK Greets Brazilian Democratic Movement

SK1109120093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to the 10th regular national convention of the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

The message expresses the belief that the convention will greatly contribute to the activities of the Brazilian Democratic Movement to strengthen it, defend the nation's sovereignty and achieve a democratic development of society.

Believing that the friendly relations forged between the two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the message wishes the movement great success in the work of the convention.

#### Guest Praises 'International Kim Il-song Prize' SK1109055893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—"It is an important historical event symbolical in human history that the institution of the 'International Kim Il-song Prize' was proclaimed to the whole world and its first winner has emerged," said Bishwanath, secretary general of the "International Kim Il-song Prize" Council when he was interviewed by a KCNA reporter.

"Its institution," he noted, "represented the unanimous desire and aspiration of the world progressive people and the followers of the chuche idea.

"Director General of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea Shuhachi Inoue has become the first winner of the 'International Kim Il-song Prize' at an awarding ceremony held in Pyongyang on September 6.

"With the institution of the prize bearing the august name of respected President Kim Il-song, we have realized the desire of the world progressive people who hope to hand down through generations his immortal exploits for the cause of independence against imperialism and the cause of peace on a worldwide scale.

"His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a great master of ideology, theory and leadership, the great leader of revolution and construction who has warm love for the people, a genuis of creation and construction and the benevolent leader of the people. Therefore, we are glad at the institution of the international prize that bears the august name of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the greatest man ever known in the world and consider that it is an event to be recorded in human history.

"The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il has successfully realized the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses with the policy of love

and trust in the course of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche and is exalting the might of Korea to the world.

"Now the imperialists are resorting to malicious antisocialist moves, vociferating about the 'end' of socialism. But socialist Korea of chuche that has achieved unity based on single-hearted loyalty and filial piety with two great leaders, is not shaken.

"The world progressive people who are struggling for global independence, aspiring after socialism, are looking up to Korea as a beacon of hope with full confidence and are highly praising the great His Excellency Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il as the great sun of the era of independence and the lodestar of mankind."

#### Han Song-yong Visits Hungnam Fertilizer Complex

SK1109095593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Excerpts] The modernization of the electric conversion shop of the Hungnam fertilizer complex has been completed. The ceremony to put the shop into operation was held on the spot on 7 September. [passage omitted]

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; functionaries concerned; and Hungnam fertilizer complex employees.

The ceremony began with the chorus of the song of General Kim II- song and the song of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Han Song-yong delivered a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the working class and functionaries who had performed feats in the modernization project. [passage omitted]

#### Officials Discuss Harvest, 'Bumper Crop'

SK1109130793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Interview with Cha Pin-sok, deputy director of an Agricultural Committee department, and Pak Chun-ok and Hyon Kyong-song, Agricultural Committee specialists, by Kim Chun-to; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Kim Chun-to] Every cooperative farm field in our fatherland has produced its bumper crop. I visit you today to interview you Agricultural Committee functionaries on this rich crop.

[Cha Pin-sok] Yes, it is true that every field in the western part of our fatherland has had a rich harvest. The western grain area, the people from the Yonback field, and every field in our fatherland, including Yoldu

Samchonri, Singye Miruk, and Paektu Samchonri fields, are very honored to have such a great leader and are proud of their bumper crops.

Our Agricultural Committee functionaries' recent survey reveals that the number of ears of rice per 3.31 square meters and the number of grains per ear in the fields of the western grain area—Yonan County, Taechon County, and Chongdan County—have greatly increased. The survey predicts that these fields will surely produce 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes of grains more than they did in the year which had the best grain harvest. Despite the extremely cool weather which had continued for some time this year, the weight of (?ears of grain) increased, thanks to the great leader's wise leadership, the struggle by agricultural workers to implement the agricultural method of chuche, and the recent good weather. As a result, the rice ears began to bow because of their weight.

[Kim] This year we have a full, rich crop. As a result, farms, which will produce 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes of grain will increase in number, will they not?

[Pak Chun-ok] Only a few farms in the Yoldu Samchonri fields had produced 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes of grains up to last year. It is expected that farms which produced 10,000 to 20,000 tons of grain will greatly increase in number this year. Many cooperative farm fields will be able to harvest 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes of grains this year. These fields include the Yoldusamchon, Sinri, Hasan, and Tongdok Cooperative Farm in Sukchon County; the Yongin, Ipsok, Yongo, and Yongju Cooperative Farm in Mundok County; and the Sambong, Unbong, Chungsong, and Taeyang Cooperative Farm in Chungwon County.

[Hyon Kyong-song] Corn harvesting is in full swing now. Corn plants bear ears of hearty corn as big as our arms, and each ear of corn has more grains than it had in previous years. Let me take the Miruk fields as an example. The number of ears of corn per 3.31 square meters are twice or three times more than that of last year. The number of grains in each ear increased by more than 50, and the weight per 1000 grains increased by as much as 50 grams. In addition to corn, we also had a rich crop of potatoes, barley, and vegetables. The open Paektu Samchonri fields, in particular, which have no bounds in their area, have had a rich harvest for all the crops we have cultivated, and all agricultural workers in every nook and corner of the fields are filled with great joy. Today's proud bumper crop is the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader, who created the great agricultural method of chuche and endlessly advances along a long road for the on-spot guidance, and of the dear comrade leader, who wisely leads the struggle for implementing the agricultural method of chuche.

With this joy, our functionaries and agricultural workers in agricultural sector will thoroughly prepare for harvesting in order to brilliantly conclude this year's farming, which will see a rich crop. They will see to it that a song of bumper crop will be heard more and more loudly throughout the country in this meaningful year.

KCNA Reports Maize Harvest in 'Full Swing' SK1409102993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—A rich maize harvest is in full swing in the countryside of Korea.

According to data available, harvest had been finished in more than 20 percent of the total area under maize except the northern highland region as of September 12.

South Hwanghae Province, Kaesong and Nampo Municipalities are taking the lead in maize harvest.

Cooperative farms in South Hwanghae Province are these days fulfilling their daily harvest plans at more than 120 percent. At present, the province has completed harvesting in 54.8 percent of its area under maize.

Korea has suffered this year from a long spell of unfavorable weather, but the agricultural working people in all parts of the country have brought about a bumper maize crop by doing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method.

Maize yield is remarkably high on the Yonback, Chaeyong, Yoltusamcholli and Hwangju Kindung plains, granaries on the west coast, where 9 tons, or 10 to 11 tons at the maximum, is expected to from each hectare.

### State 'Encourages Small-Scale Fishing' SK1409005793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2142 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—Korea encourages small-scale fishing along with large-scale one.

The country surrounded by seas on three sides is blessed with abundant acquatic resources and favorable conditions for small-scale fishing.

There are small-scale fisheries stations and fishermen's cooperatives in cities and counties facing seas and fishing workteams at industrial establishments and cooperative farms.

The fishermen's cooperatives and fishing workteams mainly engage themselves in inshore fishing all the year round.

The Odaejin Fishermen's Cooperative in Orang County, North Hamgyong Province, annually catches some 3,000 tons of fishes including such delicious fishes as nockington, cuttle fish and sea cucumber and gathers in more than 500 tons of tangle and undaria pinnatifida.

The cooperative which began with a few small wooden boats has now motor-driven ships and modern fishing

tackle. The output value per cooperative member amounts to 10,000 lon or more.

There are hundreds of such fishermen's cooperatives on the east and west coasts of Korea.

#### South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Congratulates President Clinton SK1409051693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam sent a letter to President Bill Clinton on Tuesday congratulating him on his role in making peace between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"... I wish to express to you my most sincere admiration for the invaluable role that you have played in making this event possible," Kim said in the letter.

"I trust that this accord will be a major step toward the comprehensive solution of the Middle East problems..."

Former U.S. Ambassador Gives 'Testimony' to DP SK1409014793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] Donald Gregg has revealed that Philip Habib, the U.S. ambassador to Korea when Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped in 1973, promptly intervened to save Kim's life.

The former U.S. ambassador in Seoul who was chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Korea at the time, reportedly said Sunday [12 September] Habib visited then president Pak Chong-hui at Chongwadae [presidential offices] to demand quick action to rescue opposition leader Kim after deciding that the South Korean government was involved.

Gregg's testimony was given to the opposition Democratic Party committee investigating the incident led by Rep. Kim Yong-pae.

The committee met Gregg at a downtown Seoul hotel Sunday and held a news conference yesterday morning at the National Assembly to announce the testimony by the former U.S. official.

Kim was kidnapped by a band of five men speaking Korean from the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo on Aug. 8, 1973. He showed up at his home in Seoul on Aug. 13.

Gregg was quoted as saying, "Ambassador Habib said the kidnappers had abducted Kim Tae-chung in order to kill him."

The DP's investigation panel demanded that the Kim Yong-sam administration undertake an immediate probe into the incident because it had become clear from Gregg's remarks that the kidnapping was carried out by the government in order to kill Kim.

Gregg reportedly said that the U.S. embassy in Seoul learned of the incident at 3 p.m. on Aug. 8, 1973, and it promptly went into action to collect evidence on who had kidnapped Kim.

Habib judged that Kim was in danger of being killed, Gregg reportedly said.

He added that Habib employed all avenues open to him to save Kim's life.

Gregg also revealed that Habib had been worried about Kim even before the incident took place because the opposition leader had been going around Japan and the United States sharply criticizing Pak's dictatorship.

He said that was probably why Habib was not greatly surprised when the incident actually happened.

With regard to the "appearance of an airplane," Gregg was quoted as saying, "It could not be confirmed to which country the aircraft belonged."

Gregg added that he could say for sure that it was not a U.S. plane.

A source on the DP committee said since Gregg said that the aircraft appeared in Japan's air space near Osaka, it was possible that it was a Japanese plane.

Gregg said that he could not disclose all the information he had on the incident since he had given a pledge at the time of his retirement from public office not to reveal any secrets until they are officially disclosed.

Gregg's testimony was given to the committee in the presence of two officials from the U.S. embassy in Seoul. The testimony was recorded in order that it not be distorted or misinterpreted, a committee member said.

#### Magazine of Bullets Found in Passenger Plane SK1309231293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] A magazine of carbine rifle bullets was discovered inside a Korean Air plane. The police have begun investigations.

Around 1730 (0830 GMT) on 13 September, Cho Hyecha, 41, while cleaning up the plane, found a magazine with 31 rounds of carbine rifle bullets and reported it to the police. The Boeing 747 Korean Air flight No. 017 bound for Los Angeles in the United States, was mooring at the second international terminal of Kimpo International Airport.

In view of the fact that the tarnished bullets are of a 1954 U.S. make, the police suspect that a foreigner among those visiting the ROK at the invitation of the Korean Veterans Association, may have carried the bullets with him as a souvenir and abandoned them on the plane for

fear of being detected by inspectors, and are now questionning the visitors about how the bullets were brought on the plane.

#### French Daily Interviews Kim Yong-sam

PM1409102593 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Sep 93 p 6

[Interview with ROK President Kim Yong-sam at his official Seoul residence by Jacques Jacquet-Francillon; date of interview not stated: "France and Korea: Kim Yong-sam Wants To Expand Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [LE FIGARO] Your government's marked preference for the French high-speed train attests to the high degree of cooperation between our countries. How do you personally assess the state of French-Korean relations on the economic, political, and cultural planes?

[Kim Yong-sam] France is a friend.

It was one of the 16 countries which fought at our side to protect liberty during the Korean war.

Since then, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, France has constantly supported the ROK's position and today too gives us its support in the search for a settlement of the nuclear problem posed by North Korea.

France, which plays a dominant role in the EEC, also helps us positively to intensify our relations with that European institution.

Finally, in our country France is taking part in many large-scale projects, particularly the construction of nuclear power stations. Since the French high-speed train has been chosen as the prime foreign operator to initiate final negotiations to build a high-speed train railroad from Seoul to Pusan we expect economic and technical cooperation between our two countries to enjoy a submantial boost in the future.

[LE FIGARO] What do you expect from your talks with President Mitterrand?

[Kim Yong-sam] For us the first visit to Korea by a French head of state is an event of historical importance. It will certainly be an opportunity to develop our relations in all fields: political, cultural, and, of course, economic.

France is our third European partner on the commercial plane. It should become the first. I think that the talks I shall have with President Mitterrand will make it possible to reveal a common desire to achieve this.

[LE FIGARO] Do you intend to visit France in the near future?

[Kim Yong-sam] If President Mitterrand invites me I shall be happy to come to Paris on an official visit at a date to be agreed.

[LE FIGARO] As the first civilian to be elected to your country's presidency after 32 years of military regimes, you are naturally expected to assume a major role as a reformist. Six months after you assumed office, how do you sum up your actions?

[Kim Yong-sam] Six months, you say? It seems like 10 years to me...My essential task is to manage to root out the moral corruption in my country. It is a question of a real revolution because it consists in abolishing harmful practises which have existed for millenia. The reforms which I have set in motion are now gaining the agreement and support of all Koreans. I am resolved to continue along this path throughout the term of my mandate.

To succeed in erecting a healthy society and state we must demand more sweat, more patience, courage, and sacrifice from each citizen. That is the price for which we can envisage a future full of hope and make a large contribution—I am sure of it—to the consolidation of democracy in the world.

[LE FIGARO] You have already surprised people with two completely revolutionary measures in your country: The ban on opening bank accounts under an assumed name and, last week, the publication of the personal wealth of 1,167 high-ranking officials. What will be the next stage in the "purification campaign?"

[Kim Yong-sam] Once the climate is healthier I intend to embark on a fundamental electoral reform. My aim is to break the chain of complicity which links politicians to private interests. I want to drive money out of our political life.

[LE FIGARO] Reunification is the dearest wish of all Koreans and yours. Fewer than three years ago the sudden collapse of the Berlin Wall took the entire world by surprise. Is a similar coup de theatre conceivable tomorrow in the Korean peninsula?

[Kim Yong-sam] No, I do not expect inter-Korean relations to change so suddenly. We must not adopt the German model. It would raise difficulties that would be too great. We must proceed by stages.

[LE FIGARO] Which is to say?

[Kim Yong-sam] We have offered to resume dialogue 10 September. As we proceed we shall see at what level it could be established. We must first restore confidence in the field of human relations, the reuniting of families which have been split up, before reaching an exchange of envoys between the two presidents.

In any case we reject the possibility of a "summit," which Pyongyang has always wanted, until North Korea fulfills its commitments in the field of nuclear nonproliferation. I insist that the nuclear issue is an essential precondition.

"UN Reform"

[LE FIGARO] Is the problem as serious as it was a few months ago?

[Kim Yong-sam] So far no fundamental change can be seen as regards North Korea's essential position. None-theless, the contacts established on two occasions between the United States and the Pyongyang authorities have hade the effect of persuading the latter to delay North Korea's withdrawal from the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But North Korea is still trying to drag out inter-Korean discussions in this field.

[LE FIGARO] There are obvious signs of the weakening of power in the North. Some rumors speak of insurrection movements. There is talk of a serious food shortage... What is the truth?

[Kim Yong-sam] The economic situation in North Korea is catastrophic. The country is suffering from the consequences of a poor rice harvest. As far as I know the operation of industrial facilities is in difficulties because energy shortages.

[LE FIGARO] Do the assurances you have had from President Clinton regarding the maintenance of a U.S. military presence in South Korea seem to you to be adequate?

[Kim Yong-sam] During his visit to Seoul last July Mr. Clinton reaffirmed his commitment regarding the U.S. military presence on Korean soil. As regards security the ROK and the United States currently have close and solid ties.

[LE FIGARO] The new Tokyo government, even more than the previous one, is quick to mention Japan's heightened political role on the world stage. What do you think of this?

[Kim Yong-sam] We have indeed learned that in the new Japanese Government some people claim that, taking into account the new international situation resulting from the end of the cold war, Japan should assume its responsibilities more vigorously and play a more important part on the world stage. It seems to us desirable for the Japanese Government to step up its action for the maintenance of peace and the prosperity of the whole world and to have a role corresponding to its economic power.

Nonetheless because of the unhappy memories of the past Japan should make big efforts to dispel the concern of several of its neighbors in the fact of its possible remilitarization and the development of its international political activity.

[LE FIGARO] Would you be in favor of Japan, like Germany, being given a permanent Security Council seat?

[Kim Yong-sam] In the past Korea has had many reasons for appreciating UN action. Nonetheless our government believes that it would be advisable to update some UN structures because of the change in the international situation and to take into account the collapse of the Eastern regimes. On 4 August we made proposals in this direction, particularly as regards the reform of the Security Council to enable some countries which are capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security in the world to act in a specific manner within this body.

[LE FIGARO] What should we understand by that?

[Kim Yong-sam] We propose:

keeping the five present permanent members with the right of vete;

increasing the number of nonpermanent members; creating a new category of permanent members which do not have the right of veto, the method of whose election and whose status are to be determined,

[LE FIGARO] Would Japan be in that new category?

[Kim Yong-sam] Yes, and other countries too...

[LE FIGARO] A three-tier system in a certain sense...

[Kim Yong-sam] Yes, that's it.

[LE FIGARO] Do you not think that would make decision-making difficult in emergencies?

[Kim Yong-sam] We believe that in general too many countries having the right of veto would prevent the institution from functioning well.

[LE FIGARO] One last question, a very personal one...You seem—everyone says so—astonishingly young for a man born in 1927. Can you tell us the secret of the fountain of youth?

[Kim Yong-sam] There is no secret. But there is a recipe: physical exercise. For 30 years now I have jogged regularly. Four kilometers every day at 0500 hours. All my life—but not, alas, since I was elected president—I have been fond of mountaineering. I have a passion for mountaineering. I have climbed all the mountain peaks in my country. Exercise is the key to health, not just physical but mental health. It is the best treatment for stress that I know.

French Minister Arrives; Agrees on Cooperation SK1309094993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea and France signed an arrangement to establish an industrial cooperation committee in trade ministerial talks Monday [13 September] with immediate effect.

Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Kim Chol-su was host in his meeting with Gerard Longuet, France's industry, posts, telecommunications and foreign trade

minister, who arrived a day before a state visit by French President François Mitterrand.

Under the accord, the two countries will discuss which industry and technology to put emphasis on for partner-ship and inaugurate the necessary councils of experts, exchange information related to industrial and technology development, and promote joint ventures, cooperation and technology transfer.

Kim requested an improvement in France's tricky procedures in awarding certificates, and support for Korean exporters against anti-dumping attack in the European Community.

He expressed his wish to see wider opening of the French automobile market, first opened to Korean industry in July last year, and encouraged visits by French companies to promote sales and Korean investment in the European Country.

He asked for cooperation from Paris, an influential EC leader, to extend EC Generalized System on Preferences (GSP) status for Korea after 1994 and issue long-term visas for Korean businessmen.

Longuet, promising to look positively into Korea's requests as much as possible, showed concern for Seoul's barriers to imports of cars and steps toward imposition of an adjustment tax on woolen goods and requested a better business environment for French firms.

YONHAP Previews French President's Visit SK1309085193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 13 Sep 93

[By So Hae-song]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Apart from his official retinue, French President Francois Mitterrand will bring 31 representatives of French business, culture and sports with him on his first visit to Seoul.

The visit starts on Tuesday [14 September] to enhance bilateral ties and friendship in various fields.

All of the guests, most of whom have an interest in Korean affairs, were handpicked by the French president and his wife.

Seoul, informed of the official guests long before, was kept ignorant of the additional guests until Friday, reflecting the scrupulous attempts of Paris to make their visit as amicable as possible, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Korea-French relations have never been so good since the two countries normalized ties 44 years ago, and even since the 1886 friendship and trade treaty, as since Seoul's virtual choice of France's TGV (Train a Grande Vitesse) for its high-speed railway, and Mitterrand's promise to work toward the return of cultural relics taken from Korea toward the end of last century. It is customary for heads of state to travel with a few private citizens on visits abroad, and business leaders mostly make up that number.

But the president of France, which prides itself as a country of culture, has chosen colorful guests from all walks of life.

Among them are 27-year-old actress Sophie Marceau, heart-throb of Korean teenagers in the late 1980s with her baby face and the recent star of a Korean cosmetics advertisement, sculptor Cesar Baldaccini, creator of a large thumb in Olympic Park during the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and crusader for new realism fashion. Baldaccini was one of the first to introduce the so-called rubbish arts, sublimating industrial waste to artistic creativity. His name is more famous for the prestigious French film award named after him.

Former Prime Minister Edith Cresson is making her third visit. She was in Seoul as commerce minister in 1985 and Europe minister in 1990 and has publicly preferred ties with Korea over Japan.

Pierre Bilger, president and director-general of GEC Alsthom, comes to express his personal thanks to the Korean Government for choosing his company's train as the priority negotiator for the high-speed project. Jacques Fournier, President of the French National Railways (SNCF), will probably have a thing or two to say about railway technology.

There is also Hubert Nyssen, president of the Actes Sud publishing company and a renowned writer, who publishes at least three Korean works of literature a year, including "Our Twisted Hero" by Yi Mun-yol: Mikael Meloul, World Taekwondo Champion: Robert Mitterrand, a brother of the president who has long connections with Korean industrialists: Former Ambassador to Seoul Jean Meadmore: Ambassador-in-waiting Dominique Perreau: and Louis Gallois, conservator of the Guimet Museum, who may promote further cultural exchanges with Korea.

Seoul TV Interviews Mitterrand Prior to Visit SK1409065793 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1250 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Interview with French President Francois Mitterrand by Chon Chong-hwan, professor at the ROK National Defense College, at the Elysee, the presidential residence, in Paris on 13 September—recorded, in French, with Chon's questions in Korean subtitles and with superimposed translation into Korean of President Mitterrand's answers]

[Excerpts] [Chon Chong-hwan] Mr. President, thank you for granting us this interview. Your visit to the ROK will be the first visit by a French head of state in over a century. How would you describe the purpose and significance of your visit to the ROK?

[Francois Mitterrand] It is not normal for such a long time to have passed since the establishment of diplomatic ties between Korea and France for a French head of state not to have made an official visit to Korea. I had hoped to visit the ROK sooner, but we had difficulty realizing it. The ROK and France have many things to jointly push ahead, so I am very glad that I will be visiting the ROK. [passage omitted]

[Chon] North Korea surprised the world when it announced its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] last March 12. What is your opinion regarding North Korea's ambition to possess nuclear weapons? What do you think is a desirable way to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Mitterrand] I was very surprised at the North Korean decision, as was the entire world. I criticize North Korea's decision. In order to end dispute and help peace settle throughout the world, the principle of nuclear nonproliferation has to be observed. If this principle is violated, we must denounce it and take necessary measures to stop it. No suspicions should be left unresolved. Allowing suspicions to persist is a dangerous attitude which we cannot accept. There is no possibility of nuclear war breaking out anywhere in particular, but if a nuclear war should break out, everyone will be unhappy. The country which starts a nuclear war will itself be victim to the nuclear war. Therefore, I hope that North Korea will soon revoke its decision to withdraw from the NPT and that this issue will be resolved as soon as possible.

[Chon] In the event that the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], the ROK, and the United States should fail to attain desired results, what role can France play?

[Mitterrand] France could intervene for the peaceful resolution of this issue as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. [passage omitted]

[Chon] France competed with the United States to sell nuclear reactors to the ROK, but was unable to sell nuclear reprocessing technology to the ROK in 1975 due to U.S. objections. Are you not prepared to sell the technology to the ROK on condition that it be used for peaceful purposes?

[Mitterrand] There are many agreements that regulate proliferation of nuclear fuel processing technology. We abide by these international agreements. If one uses nuclear energy for civilian purposes, one can allow the transfer of technology under the control of international organizations. We have already transferred it to several countries. As far as reprocessing is concerned, that agreement is one we do not want to reconsider [as received]. It was displeasing that the French project was frustrated in 1975 by U.S. intervention.

[Chon] France is more active than other Western countries in entering the Vietnamese market. You yourself have visited Vietnam. What role do you anticipate France will play Vietnam?

[Mitterrand] France hopes to do its utmost in Vietnam. [passage omitted]

I am opposed to the U.S. trade embargo on Vietnam. I hope that the dark traces of the past are removed at the earliest date, that we no longer talk about blockades or embargoes, and that each country can exercise its rights. France will make all possible efforts for Vietnam to continue its progress. [passage omitted]

#### French President Mitterrand Arrives in Seoul SK1409052393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Seoul on Tuesday [14 September], the first leader of his country ever to visit South Korea.

Mitterrand, arriving with an entourage more than 100 members strong for a state visit to last to Thursday morning, was to be welcomed in a formal ceremony at the presidential office of Chongwadae.

A summit will immediately follow, and then the heads of state will be joined by their cabinet ministers. Attending for Seoul will be Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Trade, Industry and Resources Minister Kim Chol-su, Transportation Minister Yi Kye-ik, Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung, and presidential aides.

For Paris will be Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, Industry, Telecommunications and External Commerce Minister Gerard Longuet, Equipment, Transportation and Tourism Minister Bernard Bosson, Higher Education and Research Minister Francois Fillon and Mitterrand's aides.

Kim and Mitterrand are set to discuss future Science and Technology cooperation following Seoul's selection of France's TGV for its high-speed railway project, trade issues, the return of Korean relics kept by the French National Museum and South Korean entry into the EC market via France.

Officials here say the summit, timed by chance with Seoul's selection of the TGV last month, provides an exceptional opportunity to open new relations between the two countries based on mutual interests.

Mitterrand makes a half-day visit to the Taejon Expo and speaks before the National Assembly in the afternoon on Wednesday.

He has meetings set with House Speaker Yi man-sup, ruling Democratic Liberal Party Chairman Kim Chongpil and opposition Democratic Party leader Yi Ki-taek.

#### Suffers 'Slight Discomfort'

LD1409090693 Paris France-Info Radio in French 0730 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand felt slightly faint in Seoul this morning. The president of the republic had just arrived in South Korea for an official visit; more details from Ralph Pinto in Seoul:

[Pinto] The president's entourage has just said that this is merely a slight discomfort, and that talks are simply postponed—a slight discomfort simply treated with a glass of water and no medication. What is the cause of this? The presidential entourage claims that jet lag, the muggy weather, and the 14-hour-long journey are responsible. This discomfort resulted in a 20-minute delay in the talks; no further change in the schedule is forecast.

The same kind of incident happened in Caracas exactly four years ago when jet lag and heat resulted in a slight delay in the programe.

#### 'Nearly Fainted' at Welcome

AU1409083493 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept 14 (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand nearly fainted and appeared to vomit Tuesday [14 September] during a welcoming ceremony hosted by his counterpart Kim Yong-sam, eyewitnesses said.

Mitterrand, 76, who arrived earlier in South Korea for a three-day state visit, appeared to stumble and fall at the end of the welcoming ceremony, held under a hot sun at the presidential Blue House.

His aide de camp immediately held him up and accompanied him into the shade.

Witnesses said he appeared to be vomiting and nearly fell at the end of the ceremony, during which Kim welcomed him as the first French head of state to visit here since the two countries established ties in 1949.

Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) Television quoted Seoul officials shortly afterwards as saying that summit talks planned for later in the day were delayed because the French leader was tired and he needed time to rest.

#### Falls 'Ill' Before Summit

SK1409094793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—French President Francois Mitterrand fell ill right before the summit here Tuesday but came out of 30-minute rest and went ahead with the meeting.

Mitterrand, 76, walked into the presidential office hall supported by his aide after the welcoming ceremony in the garden.

He fell ill while signing the guest book and was immediately taken to a resting room where he vomited.

His aides rushed to his hotel room and brought back a new suit for him to change, and Mitterrand emerged about 30 minutes later and went into the summit.

The French President had arrived in Seoul just hours before and had come directly to the presidential office after a brief stop at the South Korean National Cemetery.

### Kim Yong-sam, Mitterrand Hold 90-Minute

SK1409131393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1228 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—French President Francois Mitterrand agreed to return to South Korea Korean cultural assets in French possession, including ancient books taken by French sailors in 1886, in a summit with President Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae [presidential offices] on Tuesday [14 September] evening.

The two presidents agreed to leave procedural matters related to the handover to a working-level group, Chongwadae spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said.

Mitterrand said his country would initially send two books to Seoul on Wednesday as a symbolic genture of the return.

During the 90-minute talks, they shared the view on the need for establishing a new world order in this transitional period from the Cold War and agreed to make joint efforts to promote cooperation in their respective areas and strengthen U.N. functions of handling global problems.

The two presidents also agreed to elevate the bilateral reations through balanced trade, expansion of mutual investments, increased cooperation in high-tech industries and expanded exchanges in cultural and industrial areas.

President Kim pointed out that there still remains a residue of the Cold War in Northeast Asia and stressed the need for international cooperation in checking North Korea's nuclear development program.

He called for France's continued cooperation, thanking Mitterrand for France's support in the international efforts to solve North Korea's nuclear problem.

Kim proposed joint efforts to achieve coprosperity of the Pacific-Asia Community and the European Community, saying Korea would play an appropriate role in promoting cooperation between the European Community and Asia, especially the Asian-Pacific Economic Coopration.

President Mitterrand said France would increase its investment in South Korea, adding the cooperation in

industrial technology and exchange of technicans between the two countries would make a good exchange of science and technology.

He said he would send a private business mission to South Korea in the near future.

The two leaders also had in-depth discussions on the issues of opening the French market wider for Korean products, transfer of core technology for Korea's high-speed railroad project, Korea's participation in the French development of next-generation railroad and the expansion of joint research programs in communications, space and aircraft and peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Earlier, Mitterrand briefly fell ill shortly after his arrival at Chongwadae and due to his illness, his summit with Kim was delayed by about 30 minutes.

Mitterrand is the first French head of state to visit Seoul. His visit follows the selection of GEC-Alsthom Co. of France as the priority negotiator for Korea's multi-billion-U.S.-dollar high-speed railroad project.

Meanwhile, First Lady Son Myong-sun and her French counterpart Danielle Mitterrand held separate talks.

#### Minister, French Minister Discuss Technology SK1409102893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung and Francois Fillon, French minister of higher education and research, had 50-minute talks Tuesday on ways to strengthen bilateral scientific and technological cooperation.

Kim requested transer of France's world-class technologies in space, aerospace, and maritime and a partnership in atomic energy security research.

He sought maximum support from the Paris government to attain valuable technologies from French academies and think tanks now that GEC-Alsthom of France was selected as the priority negotiator for the multi-billion-dollar high-speed railway project.

Fillon, who flew into Seoul with President Francois Mitterrand earlier in the afternoon, promised to help as much as possible.

Apart from the bullet train technology, Korea hopes to gain French know-how in safety test of heavy aircrafts, manufacturing of 500-kilogram multipurpose satellite, and designing of unmanned midget submarine.

# German Firm: Officials Stole Train Bid Secrets SK1009001793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—Siemens Ag, which led the German consortium ICE (Inter-City Express) in

bidding for the Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway contract, has demanded that the South Korean Government dislose its criteria for choosing French bullet train technology and initiate another screening, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) reported Wednesday [8 September].

Siemens, loser in the two-track race with Gec Alsthom of France for virtual selection in the Korean high-speed project on Aug. 21, questioned the fairness of Seoul's choice of the TGV (Train a Grande Vitesse) in two letters of protest to Korea, DPA said.

The letters also charge the Korean authorities with stealing secrets by bugging its telephones, the German news agency said.

It said telephone and facsimile communications between the Seoul office and Siemens headquarters fell into the hands of the Koreans and French by "illegal and unfair means," according to DPA.

It said that Siemens claimed in its letters that there was a possibility of wiretapping and said its French rival could have been involved.

A Siemens spokesman said, according to DPA, that conditions of its rolling stock price and technology transfer announced by the Korean Government differed with its bidding offers.

Proclaiming the thorough fairness of the final evaluation, the Korean Transportation Ministry announced that France shone in 143 areas, including price and technology transfer, compared with Germany's 105, DPA said.

It said Alsthom trimmed about 230 million U.S. dollars in the final bid from its previous proposal in February, but declined to reveal the exact price or elaborate on the conditions offered by the two companies.

Competition for the estimated 13.2 billion-U.S.-dollar contract between the two European companies became hectic in June, when Japan's Mitsubishi was excluded from the race. Bargaining with the three started in January last year.

Korea will announce the final winner at the year-end and there remains a slight possibility of a last-minute switch if negotiations with the French bidder bring little satisfaction. DPA said.

Embassy Requests Russia To Act Against Crime SK0809100293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Koreans are among the victims in wave of robberies and murders aimed at foreigners in Russia.

Yi Il-kyun, owner of a two-year-old garment and real estate business, was reported missing after dining out with a friend on Sept. 3. His body was found covered with tire marks four days later.

According to the Korean friend with whom Yi had his last meal, Yi left the restaurant first while the friend paid the bill and was nowhere in sight when he came out.

Police in Moscow are treating it as murder since Yi was having a dispute with his Russian business partners.

A week earlier, gangsters raided the Korea house restaurant in downtown Moscow and held a five-year-old Korean child at gunpoint while they steal 20,000 U.S. dollars from the restaurant owner.

On Sept. 3, a 24-year-old Korean student was killed in a hit-and-run incident while waiting for a bus with her friends.

The Korean Embassy has asked for quick action by the government to catch the criminals and solve the insurance problem, but it has not had any effect.

Kang Sin-chung, Director of Chohung Bank's Moscow office, was chased while driving on Aug. 28, his second day in the city, and was beaten and his car stolen. The BMW was found abandoned and stripped the following day.

Thieves entered a foreigners housing area where many Korean businessmen and diplomats live, and tried to steal parts from four cars, including a Jeep belonging to the director of a Ssangyong Company. They fled when a security guard discovered them.

Commenting on the wave of crimes against foreigners, interim Minister Viktor Yerin said Russians were victims too and observed that precautions were the best way to avoid becoming a victim.

According to ministry figures, 7,015 crimes against foreigners were reported in January-June, up 70 percent from 8,304 for all of last year.

A total of 15,000 foreigners and Russians were slain in attacks in the first half, up 50 percent from a year earlier, and 102 people, including foreigners, were killed in July alone.

\* Central Asian Koreans' Concern About Future 932C0180A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 15 Jul 93 pp 80-82

[By DP Executive Committee Member Yi Pu-yong]

[Text] Of the more than 180,000 Korean residents who were forced to evacuate from the Maritime Province in 1937 by Stalin's secret directive, some 300,000 are now living in the Central Asian regions such as Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Many long years had elapsed before we learned about the circumstances surrounding their forced resettlement; however, because of the incomplete compiling of their immigration history, details are largely still buried without being shed light. One can only speculate as to the extent of the misery they were subjected to by such facts as that many Koreans were branded as Japanese spies and executed, that 40 of every

1,000 died during evacuation, and that in the case of infants, the death rate was one out of five.

They had to overcome indescribable hardships before they finally settled in the Central Asia, turning the barren land into fertile fields with their outstanding farming technique and the diligence with which they were born. Their farming was successful regardless of soil conditions and they built many cooperative farms called kolkhoz. Also, displaying their national tradition, they developed harmony with Central Asia's native ethnic groups who think much of propriety. They contributed and are contributing to the local economy in significant measures. Presently, they generally belong to a middle class or higher and their livelihood is fairly comfortable.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent independence of the Central Asian republics, Koreans have been under pressure to adapt themselves to the new environments. For survival in a far-off foreign land, they were required to conform to the powerful Russian assimilation policy. And now their life is again threatened by the resurging Islamic nationalism in the wake of the disintegration of the USSR.

When media in this country reported the civil war in Tadzhikistan and its damage on Koreans between January and March of this year, I, as a member of the Foreign Policy and Unification Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, immediately sent a query in writing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the status of Koreans in the Central Asia, as part of my efforts to grasp the situation there. But soon I realized that a fact-finding tour of the region is inevitable to obtain correct information and map out necessary measures. So, in the extraordinary National Assembly session held in March, I proposed a Foreign Policy and Unification Affairs Committee-level fact-finding tour of the region. This was approved, thanks to the positive support of Rep. An Mu-hyok of the Democratic Liberal Party who shared my concern over this grave issue. In the course of arranging an itinerary, Dr. Chong Yong-kuk of Hanback Foundation, a private research endowment, joined us as a member of the team.

We had to fly more than 16 hours to get to Almaty, our first stop. If there were an air agreement with China, we could have flown straight to Almaty via Beijing and it would have been a flight of no more than six hours. Anyway, how short a distance it is!—compared with the more than half century that had separated us, and with North Korea across the border and yet still inaccessible to us.

On one hand, President (Najarbayev) appeared successful with his ethnic policy based on the principles of reciprocity and equality. On the other, however, he was pursuing a dual policy to advance Kazakh nationalism. We met Prof. (Satubaldin) at the Kazakhstan Science, Management and Strategy Center, which was established by Dr (Pang Chan-yong), economic adviser to the president. He said that to increase the ratio of Kazakhs

in the republic which was only 44%, the government had moved 50,000 of the approximately 150,000 Kazakhs in the Mongolian region into the republic. In the language policy, too, although Kazakhstan is currently using Russian together with Kazakh, it is implementing the plan to make Kazakh the only official language within three years, he said. Especially, since Kazakhstan borders on such Central Asian nations as Iran and Afghanistan, the trend of Islamic fundamentalism can spread to it at any time. Also, as it triggered a civil war in Tadzhikistan, its influence may engulf Kazakhstan, too. Thus, if a factional dispute should escalate to a power struggle, it will very likely create a grave threat to Koreans there.

Nevertheless, Kazakhstan seemed to have no particular problems for now. Vice Foreign Minister (Tokayev) emphasized that since Koreans and Kazakhs are engaged in agriculture and stock-farming respectively, they have no market conflicts between them and will, in the long run, be able to live in harmony. Minister of Culture (Rakmadyev) said that of all the minorities, Korean culture is most prosperous. At the same time, he solicited economic assistance to the Kazakhstan Ministry of Culture. Leaders of the Korean residents who lunched with us were generally of the same opinion. Several Korean scholars, including Pak II, philosophy professor at Almaty University, expressed their view that there is the need to compile the history of Korean development of the Central Asia their forced resettlement in 1937. For the first-generation Koreans, not to mention the second and third generations. Kazakhstan is their second fatherland and home. We were able to relate to their sentiments and their desire to see the history compiled of their stormy past, the relocation and resettlement as the symbol of the sweat and tears they have shed. In the course of this fact-finding mission, we keenly felt the issues pertinent to them, especially concerning an "autonomous province," should not be raised lightly by us sitting in our own country from "our" perspective, rather than "their" perspective.

We visited the office of KORYO ILBO, a Korean language paper which started in the 1920's in the Maritime Province as The Lenin's Banner. Cho Yong-hwan, its president, also said that Koreans are not discriminated against in any serious way at the moment. He noted, however, there are cases of Koreans being driven out from universities and cooperative farms. In the case of (Kozulorda) Province, of the four cooperative farms where Koreans were chairmen, only one is still chaired by a Korean, according to him. Noting that the language is the biggest problem, he said, cautiously, that considering the fact that they have to learn as many as four languages-Korean, Kazakh, Russian and a European language—they will perhaps move to Russia should it become necessary to relocate again in the future in another emergency situation.

KORYO ILBO has a long tradition but is in a serious financial trouble now because the Kazakh government stopped subsidizing it a year ago. It finds it difficult to tide over the crisis this year. It urgently needs an aid for

its operating fund, approximately \$8,000 a month, until it learns capitalist management and becomes self-supporting.

As regards Uzbekistan, 70% of its 20 million population are Uzbeks. We saw de-Russianization going on at the highest pace. While flying to Tashkent by an Aeroflot of Uzbek nationality, we noticed that the in-flight announcements were in Uzbek first. Uzbek is the only official language for signboards of stores, television announcements and public documents. Religiously, too, the faith in Islam and Islamic culture is so strong, and the atmosphere is so exclusive that Korean Protestant churches cannot even put out a cross outdoors. In addition, Uzbekistan is a nuclear power with more than 1,500 nuclear weapons in its possession and we saw President (Karimov's) powerful administration firmly backing up the de-Russianization policy.

We were a bit tense pressing our investigations in Uzbekistan until we met representatives of the Uzbek government and parliament leaders. In their talks with us, (Saidov), secretary of the president, and (Zhiyamov), chairman of the International Diplomatic Affairs Committee of the Uzbek parliament, volunteered to discuss ethnic issues which were somewhat difficult for us to raise. They explained the Uzbek policy focusing on its principle of reciprocity and equality. They talked about how excellent Koreans are and praised their contributions in agriculture and many other areas, citing examples. They maintained a friendly attitude toward us all the times. Especially, they pointedly criticized reports published in our media in February and March to the effect that Uzbekistan was attempting to expel Koreans.

We visited (Pollitazel) Farm in Tashkent Province headed by Timophey Hwang, the nonferrous heat-resistant alloy factory headed by Vladimir Pak in (Chirchik) City, and the Tashkent market. The visits were arranged by Uzbek authorities who wanted us to see the actual life of Koreans.

Despite the ethnic harmony policies pursued by Kazakh and Uzbek authorities and their friendly attitude toward us, the trends of ethnic division in the Central Asian region appeared to be inevitable nationally, culturally and religiously. What can Koreans do amid these trends to adapt themselves to a newly emerging Islamic national state and its intolerance for their survival? We should share in their worry regarding this problem. As I emphasized repeatedly in connection with the issue of Central Asian Koreans, what is need is a sense of moral debt to those compatriots who had to suffer the sorrow and persecution of displacement just because their country had been ruined. Koreans on the Korean peninsula, who now have their country, although divided, should see that compatriots in the Central Asia are not subjected to another nightmare as in 1937. Since most of the firstgeneration immigrants are now deceased, it is largely those who were born and grew in the Central Asia, which is their new homeland. They want to continue living

there, taking root where they are. We should aid them in establishing their life in their new homeland.

For that reason, it should be noted that the rivalry of Korean Protestant churches has an element that could profit Islamic fundamentalism. It could lead to the instability or even collapse of the local governments, and that is why their view of the Korean Protestant churches cannot be a magnanimous one. A wise answer should be found somewhere between the difficult plight of Korean compatriots and the legitimacy of Korean church activities.

Concerning ROK investments and business activities in the Central Asian republics, it is my view that they should serve the interests of Korean compatriots but should not be pushed in any exclusive direction, namely that ways and means should be found to press them in such a way as they benefit all the ethnic groups evenhandedly. That will be in the best interest of Koreans, e er all. In that respect, it can be said that Daewoo Corporation set an exemplary model in Uzbekistan. In Almaty, we saw Samsung Co. Ltd. and Han-Wha busily engaged in trading and other business activities. Daeyoung Woolen Textile Co. also set up operations there, opening a sewing factory and showrooms. I hope that Korean enterprises making inroads into the region will cooperate with one another and avoid excessive competition, seeing to it that their economic activities develop in a direction that does not hurt the overall interests of our nation. We were very happy to hear that Daewoo presented 3,000 color television sets as gifts to farmers near (Pollitazel) Farm in Tashkent Province. giving them some firm impressions of Korea and Daewoo. As exciting was the sight of firm and clean-looking Daewoo buses which we saw filing in and out at the bus stop in Tashkent International Airport on the day we left for Moscow after completing our schedule. I wish our businesses full and successful activities.

The Korean Government should work to establish diplomatic and consular offices in the region as soon as possible. Especially, in the case of the Korean embassy in Uzbekistan scheduled to open by the end of this year, I believe that the sooner it opens, the better. Official diplomatic activities through these offices will not only be in the interest of Korean compatriots but also will help advance ROK economic and cultural activities in the region. Also, with regard to the Korean Educational Institutes set up in the region by the ROK Ministry of Education, more realistic support measures should be taken, including increases in the budget. Furthermore, for the institutes in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan where more than 300,000 Koreans reside, their upgrading to the level of "General Educational Institute"-to which the government is required to send at least three educational workers—should be considered for a balance with educational institutes of advanced countries such as the United States and Japan. Nearly 10,000 Korean refugees from the civil war in Tadzhikistan are now living in Uzbekistan amid the uneasiness as illegal residents.

## Authorities Arrest Siblings on Espionage Charge SK1309131593 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1235 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning revealed on 13 September that it arrested and is investigating 28-year-old Mr. Kim Sam-sok, former member of the Council for Antinuclear Peace Movement, and his 24-year-old sister, Ms. Kim Un-chu, for violating the National Security Law. It was learned that they have been carrying out espionage activities according to the instructions of North Korea and receiv a operational funds from North Korean agents.

The two went to Japan in January 1992 and returned to the ROK after receiving 500,000 yen for operational funds from North Korean agents. They are being accused of carrying out espionage activities such as delivering North Korean propaganda documents to the opening ceremony of the Korean Federation of University Student Councils in May, and also of frequently reporting to North Korean agents on the ROK's political situation and movements by dissidents since the new government set sail.

### Minister on 'Tro-Track' Plan on Nuclear Issue SK1409055793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung- chu said Tuesday that South Korea will continue cooperation with the international community on the North Korean nuclear issue despite Pyongyang's demand against it.

"Our government will adhere to our fundamental twotrack strategy of persuasion and pressure, multilateral and bilateral efforts, for solution of the North Korean nuclear situation," Han told a meeting of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification.

Pyongyang suggested an inter-Korean exchange of presidential envoys but changed its mind and refused a preparatory contact, demanding that Seoul abandon its joint military maneuvers with Washington and not seek international coordination on the nuclear issue, he said.

The foreign minister's remarks confirm that Seoul will not meet the North Korean demands.

"Right now is a very important, last-minute stage for a solution," he said. "North Korea-U.S. contact cannot continue and international pressure and sanctions are inevitable unless North Korea takes positive actions."

# Minister Discusses Real-Name Financial System SK1209084193 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 93 p 5

[Interview with Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong by Song Hui- yong, chief of the CHOSON ILBO's Economic Department; date and place not given] [Excerpts] [Song Hui-yong] There have been many twists and turns in the past month. How do you assess the month since the real-name financial transaction system was implemented?

[Hong Chae-hyong] I think people have difficulty in quickly changing the ways and practices they have been accustomed to for the past 30 years. When people want to invest, if they have little money (financial resources), they do not give a second thought about whether their money is black money or not. They had been encouraged to save money whether they used their real or assumed names. The government had encouraged people to save money no matter whether they used their real names or assumed ones. Now, they cannot save money through assumed names. They have difficulty in rapidly changing such customary practices. [passage omitted]

[Song] Do you not think that the government has caused a sense of unrest among the people by talking about "investigation of the funds' sources" and "notifying the Office of the National Tax Administration [ONTA] of those who withdraw more than 30 million won from banks" even though the government hastily held a news conference to dissipate the people's sense of unrest?

[Hong] Frankly speaking, we did not anticipate that the issue concerning a tax investigation would cause a sense of unrest among people. Thinking that it would be useless to tell the people "do not withdraw much money from the bank," we said we would notify the ONTA of those who withdrew more than 30 million won. I think this has caused the sense of unrest. In addition, the rumor about an investigation of the source of amounts over 50 million won that have been changed into a real name account was, in essence, an "indulgence" not to investigate the source of amounts under 50 million won. This policy has caused unrest among the people after all. Worse yet, the people have misunderstood that because the ONTA computer network system is linked to the banks' computer systems, a tax investigation would be conducted any time. In fact, we did not mean to convey this. [passage omitted]

[Song] Even though the government has been devoted to taking measures to provide I trillion won to small and medium-sized enterprises, we have difficulty finding enterprises that receive benefits from the government. The small and medium-sized enterprises are complaining a lot that banks refuse to give loans to them.

[Hong] I know that small enterprises have been suffering from lack of funds. There are no statistics on the difficulties of small enterprises, which have few dealings with banks. The government has set up a policy so that all financial institutions, including banks and credit associations, may support small enterprises. However, we cannot give funds to all small enterprises, as if to "give out money" to them. It is true that the policy on fostering small and medium-sized enterprises is put before anything else to supplement the real-name financial transaction system.

[Song] Some people have claimed that to invigorate the depressed economy, the issue concerning finances be positively resolved. They claim that as Japan did, the economy should be invigorated, even through a red-figure financial policy, by issuing government bonds.

[Hong] The answer to this issue is up to the minister of the Economic Planning Board... even though we have never used a red-figure financial policy in the past 20 years, we can somehow afford to use the policy. Even if we issue government bonds, we will not let the central banks redeem the national loan as in the past. Rather, the government will be forced to sell them at real prices in the markets. We should take into consideration the various issues as a whole. [passage omitted]

[Song] The economic and financial circles have compared the implementation of real-name financial system to "the declaration of martial law." Various problems of the real-name financial system should be supplemented and revised through a pros and cons debate. However, they are afraid that they may be branded as antire-forming forces if they point out the problems of the real-name financial transaction system. Why do you think such a phenomenon takes place?

[Hong] We would rather have the academicians, the press, and financial circles constantly point out the problems of which we have not been aware. By so doing, we can supplement and revise the real-name financial transaction system's problems. There are some people who, not through pressure, have positively supported the real-name financial transaction system; and some who have felt dissatisfied and inconvenienced. Thus, they he sitate to reveal their opinion in public. What is important is that all the people are in the same boat.

# DLP To Discipline Lawmakers on Personal Assets

SK1409080093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] decided Tuesday to expel or discipline up to 10 DLP lawmakers in connection with their personal asset disclosures, party officials said.

The decision came after the DLP had checked the disclosure statements of its lawmakers to see whether they had reported all of their personal worth without hiding or scaling down any assets.

As a result, the party will urge Reps. Pak Kyu-sik and Yi Hak-won to give up their seats in the National Assembly. If they refuse, they will be expelled from the party, sources said.

Pak is suspected of hiding 54 real estate holdings worth billions of won when he disclosed his personal assets in the first round of voluntary disclosures. Yi is under suspicion of failing to disclose plots of land he owns in Kyonggi Province.

The party is also studying the possibility of suspending the membership rights or warning other "problematical" lawmakers, including Reps. Kim Tong-kwon, Cho Chinhyong, Nam Pyong-u, Yun Tae-kyun, Chong Ho-yong, No In-hwan, Kim Chae-kyom and Yi Yong-mun.

Senior party officials met for a final look at the results of the check on personal assets of DLP lawmakers. It will report to an enlarged conference Wednesday at the earliest to finalize the action.

The party has been checking the personal assets of some 36 lawmakers whose registered wealth rose by more than 1 billion won from the first voluntary disclosure.

One senor DLP official said the ruling party could not sit idly by at the time when some top government officials, including Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Kim Tok-chu and Prosecutor General Pak Chong-chol, were resigning in connection with President Kim Yong-sam's anti-corruption campaign.

# High Public Prosecutor's Office Chief Resigns SK1409021593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—Kim Yu-hu, chief of the Seoul High Public Prosecutor's Office, resigned on Tuesday [14 September] morning.

"I have decided to resign to open a way to juniors," he said in his letter of resignation.

Kim passed the higher civil service examination with Pak Chong- chol, who resigned as prosecutor general on Monday, and was named chief of the Seoul High Public Prosecutor's Office in March.

He served as chief of the Pusan District Public Prosecutor's Office and was senior presidential secretary for justice under President No Tae-u.

# Prosecutors Arrest Army Officers on Bribe Charge SK1409015793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 93 p 3

[Text] Military prosecutors have arrested four senior Army officers including a major general on violation of the Additional Punishment Law on Specific Crimes for having allegedly received about 296 million won (370,200 U.S. dollars) in bribery and kickbacks from local defense contractors in connection with acquisition of communications equipment.

The Defense Ministry announced yesterday that under arrest were Maj. Gen. Kim Nak-yong, 52, director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Command, Control and Communications Bureau; Col. Pak Hon-ha, 42; Lt. Col. Ha Chong-sok, 47; and Yu On-ok, 59, a civilian defense employee.

It was the first time in 22 years that military prosecutors arrested a general on active-duty service on a bribery

case since they arrested Army Maj. Gen. Yun Pil-yong, then commander of the Capital Garrison Command, in 1973 under president Pak Chong-hui's regime.

The prosecutors booked Col. Min Yong-ki, 47, electronics communications section chief of the ministry's development and procurement bureau, without physical detention on similar charges, Ministry Spokesman Kim Yong-chol revealed in the announcement.

Meanwhile, the Prosecutor-General's Office placed under formal arrest Song Hwa-chae, 48, representative of Korea Video Co. on suspicion of passing money to the officers for purveying military communications equipment while booking Chong Tae-yong, 58, president of Taeyong Electronics Ind., and five other contractors.

The military prosecution alleged in arrest writs that Maj. Gen. Kim, a graduate of the Korea Military Academy's 21st Class, took 120 million won in bribes from An Chi-han, 56, president of Goldstar Precision Co. and five other military equipment purveyors over the past two years while serving as the chief of the Army Signal Corps in return for offering them favors in awarding them contracts for construction of Army Signal School and supply of communications equipment.

The corps contracted with the defense industrial firms early in 1991 as it worked out a master plan for relocation of the school from Taejon.

Col. Pak, a senior technical and operational staff member of the Signal Corps, was suspected of having received 75 million won from five contractors including In Chong-sik, 50, representative of S/M Engineering, in connection with construction and purvey contracts.

Arrest warrants said that Pak conveyed 70 million won of the bribery to Maj. Gen. Kim in kickbacks after lining his purse with 5 million won.

Lt. Col. Ha, a staff member also of the corps, was arrested on suspicion of receiving 131.5 million won in payoffs from four equipment suppliers including Yi Mun-hwan, 53, owner of Tonghwa Audio Ind.

Yu, a Grade-1 civilian employee of the corps, took about 33.6 million won in hush money from In of S/M Engineering and four other suppliers in connection with the defense contracts.

The ministry added that it decided not to take legal actions against Samsung Electronics and another firm because kickbacks passed by them amounted to only 2 million won each.

# Tax Administration To Collect Back Taxes SK1109121193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The office of National Tax Administration has decided to collect 16.6 billion won in penaltic taxes from 31 medical doctors

and lawyers for deliberately omitting 34.5 billion won from their income declarations in four years beginning 1989.

The tax official said special tax probes staged in the last five months into 19 physicians and 12 lawyers suspected to have made insincere income declarations, have revealed that they had dodged large amounts of taxes by omitting revenues and inflating expenses.

The 19 doctors were found to have omitted 21.2 billion won in revenues, for which they were assessed 11.1 billion won in punitive taxes.

Penaltic taxes totaling 5.5 billion won were imposed on 12 lawyers for the omission of 13.3 billion won from their income declarations in the four years.

Some of the doctors and lawyers were assessed donation taxes in addition to penaltic income taxes for purchasing real estate under the names of their spouses or children with the money raised through such tax evasion, the official said.

Government Cancels Passports of 122 'Fugitives'

SK1309124293 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT
13 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry nullified last December the passports of a total of 122 South Koreans who had committed crimes in the country and escaped to foreign countries, this was learned belatedly on Monday.

The 122 fugitives, however, did not include some politically implicated ones like Kim Chong-hui, one-time senior Chongwadae secretary, and Ex-rep. Yi Won-cho.

"At the request of the prosecution and some other law-enforcement authorities, we nullified the passports of 122 economic fugitives on Dec. 7 last year, owing to which 10 of them had returned to the country," a Foreign Ministry official said.

As there arose some voices that the nullification of passports may be taken as a violation of the people's basic rights under existing legal provisions, the Foreign Ministry plans to propose an amendment to a relevant law to provide a full legal backing for such passport nullification.

Administration, Ruling Party Set Budget for 1994 SK1109085293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The administration and ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] on Saturday [11 September] finally set the 1994 national budget amount at 43,555.2 billion won, up 14.5 percent over this year's.

The budget is expected to be reported to President Kim Yong-sam around next Wednesday before it is introduced to the National Assembly for deliberations.

The amount represents a rise of 255.2 billion won over the original administration plan scaled at 43,300 billion won.

The ruling camp also decided to set the amount of next year's special account for financial investment and loans at 4,200 billion won, a rise of 55 percent over this year's and about 270 billion won more than the administration's original plan.

Initially the administration did not want any upward readjustment of the amount it originally set.

Later, however, it accepted the DLP's insistence that an increase should be allowed to facilitate the implementation of various social overhead and economic investment projects successfully.

\* DP Group Restructures Leadership
932C0178A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
2 Jul 93 p 4

## [Report by reporter Pak Yong-su]

[Text] At a general meeting on 1 July the Political Club for Democratic Reform, an organization of reformminded DP [Democratic Party] politicians, resolved to "do away with factional politics" and build the group into an autonomous political force.

The general meeting elected a much stronger leadership consisting of Assembly Yim Pyon-chong, who fills the vacant seat of executive chairman; Assembly Chang Ki-uk as chairman of operations; Assemblyman Yi Haechan as chairman of policy affairs; and Assemblyman Won Hye-yong as director of administration.

The reform-oriented group also decided to give an official status to the council of assemblymen who belong to the club and newly established council of DP district chapter chairmen who are not assembly members. In this way the meeting took measures actively to respond to the demands for reform.

With the general meeting as a momentum, the reform group has laid the groundwork for occupying a place of its own in the current reform-driven political situation after a spell of inactivity since the March party convention.

The resolution adopted at the meeting reads in part: "We hereby resolve to do away with the evil practices of factional politics and strive for party reform and intraparty democracy by standing in the van of the drive to establish a political culture focusing on ideals and policies."

The resolution declares that the club will strengthen its solidarity with the democratic forces in all walks of social life, such as workers, peasants, the urban populace, and conscientious intellectuals. Thus it made it clear that

achieving a "grand democratic alliance" will be the guiding principle of the club.

What is most striking about measures for consolidating the reform group is the adoption of the declaration disavowing factional politics. This declaration is construed as an expression of the determination of its members to withdraw from the factions to which they currently belong on the basis of their own interests and will now strive to build the club into an influential group.

This determination is well reflected in the wording of the resolution adopted at the reform meeting that says: "Under any circumstance we will follow faithfully whatever decision the club makes."

New Executive Chairman Yim said: "With the declaration of our will to do away with factional politics as a momentum, this club will now develop itself into a cohesive political organization from a mere loose political circle. Above all, we will give the first and foremost priority to intraparty unity." This remark is an answer to the question, Does making the club an independent force not signify the birth of another faction?

Until now factional politics has revolved around the "bosses" on the basis of personal connections with them. The resolution of the reform group signifies that from now on the group will do away with factional politics and conduct its activities by focusing on policies and the political line within the overall framework of "reform." This reform group may be viewed as a faction based on policy, not on the boss.

To give weight to the goal of becoming an independent force, the reform group has held three separate regional meetings, each in the Yongnam area, the central-Honam area, and the capital zone, to gather opinions the base level.

In these meeting there were choruses of criticism that the reform group has failed to play its proper role despite the waves of reform rising high under the Kim Yong-sam Administration, compelling the group to redefine the direction of its activity. The majority opinion was that under the circumstances in which the entrenched conservative interests are raising barriers to reform as signs of drawbacks in reform begin to appear, the opposition parties should distinctively exhibit their reformist colors and the reform club should take the initiative in this endeavor. However, it is a fact that inside and outside the reform group, some people are skeptical as to whether the professed determination to do away with factionalism will really be translated into action and how substantive the group's independent activities will be.

Said a member of the reform group: "In the past, logic rather than concerns about reality dominated discussions. We are aware that other people in the party look askance at us. It is a moot question what tangible results the declaration of the determination to do away with factionalism with no mention of any alternatives will

produce. Nevertheless we give great weight to the value of the declaration itself and the direction it has set."

The reform group is watching every move of former DP President Ki Tae-chung, anticipating that depending on what moves he makes after his scheduled return home on 4 July, they will have a considerable impact on its own activities.

There are 19 DP assemblymen belonging to the political reform club.

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They are: Yi Pu-yong (DP Supreme Council member), Kim Pyong-o

(chairman of the DP Policy Affairs Committee), Che Chong-ku, Yim Pyon-chong, Chang Ki-uk, Yi Hyop, Yi Hae-chan, Cho Hong-kyu, Yi Kyu-taek,

Chang Yong-tal, Kim Won-ung, Yi Kil-chae, Pak Kyetong, Pak Sok-mu, Won Hye-yong, Yu In-tae, Chong Sang-yong, Yi Sok-hyon, and Kim Yong-chin.

#### Burma

Deputy Minister, Delegates Leave for PRC 8 Sep BK0809141793 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] At the invitation of the State Education Commission of the People's Republic of China [PRC], a Myanmar [Burmese] education delegation led by Deputy Education Minister Colonel Kyi Maung and four members left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon for the PRC to study education activities there for two weeks under the Myanmar [Burma]-PRC bilateral education cooperation program.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Education Minister Col. Pe Thein, Deputy Health Minister Col. Than Zin, directors and chairmen from departments and boards under the Education Ministry and responsible personnel, Chinese Ambassador Mr. Liang Feng, and embassy officials, relatives and friends.

The delegation members are, U Maung Maung Than, director general of the higher education department; U Bo Win, acting director general of the basic education department; Dr. Hla Myint, principal of Pegu Degree College; and Dr. Maung Htoo, principal of Monywa Degree College.

#### Panel Member on Safeguarding National Objectives

BK0809110993 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1530 GMT 7 Sep 93

("Excerpts" of review report by the Panel of Chairmen presented by Panel Member U Thein Lwin at the National Convention Plenary Session held in the President's House Compound in Rangoon on 7 September—recorded)

[Text] National Convention Delegates: Suggestions made by delegate groups granting the Defense Services the responsibility to safeguard the three national objectives: the nondisintegration of the union, the nondisintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of national sovereignty, have been known. Overall appraisal shows that there are many historical traditions where the Defense Services had defended the country whenever the country was in danger and prevented the nondisintegration of the union in 1949, 1958, 1962, and 1988. The Defense Services is practically showing the way as needed in bringing about a genuine multiparty democracy system. The Defense Services is an experienced national force according to its experience in the political, military, economics, social, and administrative arenas. It could be seen from the suggestions the delegate groups have clearly stated to give the Defense Services the responsibility to safeguard the three national objectives.

Therefore, a fundamental principle should be laid down to give the Defense Services the main responsibility to safeguard the three national objectives.

# Panel Member on Defense Services Administration

BK0809112593 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1530 GMT 7 Sep 93

["Excerpts" of review report by the Panel of Chairmen presented by Panel Member U James Bond at the National Convention Plenary Session held in the President's House Compound in Rangoon on 7 September—recorded]

[Text] National Convention delegates. Suggestions made by delegate groups on granting the Defense Services the right to independently administer all affairs relating to the Defense Services are as follows: the Defense Services should participate appropriately in the leadership role of national politics, that no one shall overpower the Defense Services, and the Defense Services shall have the right to independently administer all its affairs.

Therefore, a fundamental principle should be laid down to give the Defense Services the right to independently administer all affairs relating to the Defense Services.

#### Panel Member on Role of Head of Defense Services

BK0809123793 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1530 GMT 7 Sep 93

["Excerpts" of review of Panel of Chairmen presented by Panel Member U Tun Yin Law at the National Convention Plenary Session held at the President's House Compound in Rangoon on 7 September—recorded]

[Text] National Convention delegates. The main points of the suggestions from the delegate groups on making the commander in chief of the Defense Services as the head of all the country's armed organizations have already been presented. Delegates of the Mro, or Khami National Solidarity Organization [MKNSO] and the Union Pa-O National Organization [UPNO] from the political parties delegate group, delegates of the MKNSO from the elected representatives delegate group, and other six delegate groups have suggested that all of the country's armed organizations should obey the commander in chief of the Defense Services and it will be a threat to the country if all armed organizations are separate. The delegate groups' suggestions clearly states that the commander in chief of the Defense Services should be given the responsibility to head all the armed organizations in the country.

Therefore, a fundamental principle should be laid down making the commander in chief of the Defense Services the head of all armed organizations in the country.

## Charter Meeting Adjourns, To Resume 16 Sep BK0909153593 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Excerpts] The National Convention Plenary Session was held at 1000 this morning in the Central Meeting

Hall at the President's House compound on Ahlone Road, Yangon [Rangoon]. It was attended by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC], Lt. Gen. Maung Thint and Brigadier General Myo Thant, NCCC vice chairmen, and NCCC members; U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC], U Tha Tun, NCCWC vice chairman, and NCCWC members; Brig. Gen. Tin Aye, chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee [NCCMC] and NCCMC members; national convention delegates, and local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

When the afternoon session resumed at 1230, the panel of chairmen continued to present an overall appraisal on the proposal papers submitted at the national convention by delegate groups for the formulation of fundamental principles to be incorporated into the constitution that is to be written.

Firstly, Panel Member U James Bond explained the evaluation of fundamental principles on environmental protection and making Burmese language an official language. Continuing, Panel Member U Tin U presented an assessment concerning definitions and the transitional period. Finally, Panel Member Colonel Thaik Tun reviewed the fundamental policies regarding the six national convention objectives—1. the non-disintegration of the union, 2. the non-disintegration of national solidarity, 3. perpetuation of national sovereignty, 4. for a genuine multiparty system to flourish, 5. promotion of Lawkapala [Eternal] Principles of Justice, Liberty, and Equality, and 6. for the Defense Services to be able to participate in the national political leadership role of the future state.

The secretary of the meeting announced that the Panel of Chairmen's review to the National Convention Plenary Session has concluded and said matters regarding the formulation of fundamental principles have to be coordinated between the NCCWC and the Panel of Chairmen. He then noted the Plenary Session is now adjourned and will resume on 16 September at 1000. The Plenary Session of the National Convention was declared closed with approval of the Panel of Chairmen and the session ended at 1315.

# Bangladesh Returns 260 Refugees 4 Sep

BK0609141893 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Mr. Mohamed Imran, a camp official from the country on the other side, transferred 260 returnees—125 males and 135 females—from 61 households to our Kanyinchaung reception center on 4 September 1993. The returnees were brought in by nine motorboats.

## More Reingees Repatriated 6 Sep

BK0709140893 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Mr. Mohamed Imran, camp official from the country on the other side [Bangladesh], transferred 296 returnees—148 males and 148 females—from 73 households to our Kanyinchaung reception center at 1145 yesterday morning. The returnees were brought in by seven motorboats.

# Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

# Malaysia

#### Mahathir Attends Commonwealth Forestry Conference

BK1309090293 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Malaysia has suggested an initiative be launched to steamline the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Environment Development, UNCED, forest principles within the Commonwealth countries.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the initiative should be emphasized on six matters. These include the acceptence by poll that states have the final right to exploit and manage their forest resources on a sustainable basis. This should take into account the need for social and economic development, as well as the protection of the forests and the environment.

Sustainable forest management and a sustainable [word indistinct] criteria should be made applicable to all types of forests and timbers. Efforts towards the greening of the world should be the main responsibility of those countries with no forest cover and should be pursued in the contact of increasing the world forest cover to 30 percent of the land area by the year 2000.

The prime minister said this when opening the 14th Commonwealth Foresrty Conference in Kuala Lumpur today. He said developing countries should be provided with new and additional resources and be given access to environmentally sound technologies on favorable term. This is to enhance their capacity to sustainably manage, conserve, and develop their forests. A supportive international economic climate and trade in forest products based on nondiscriminatory and multilateral agreement and procedures should be provided. Tariffs and nontariffs barriers and the entanglement to trade in forest products should also be removed.

A total of 400 participants from 31 Commonwealth countries, 14 nonmember nations, and nongovernmental organizations are attending the six-day conference.

Mahathir Calle Economic Growth 'Unexpected'
BK0709102593 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES
in English 5 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] Shah Alam, Sat—Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has described the 10.4 per cent economic growth for the second quarter of this year was unexpected.

"This is because we know our trading partners are experiencing a slowdown.

"But since the demand for our goods keeps on increasing, it has made an impact on our economic growth," Mahathir said here after launching the National Farmers, Fishermen and Breeders 1993 celebration.

"What is more important is that the Consumer Price Index [CPI] which measures inflation declined to 3.5 per cent," he said.

The CPI for the corresponding period last year was 4.4 per cent, and for the whole of last year was 4.7 per cent.

Dr. Mahathir was commenting on the statement by Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim yesterday that the economy recorded a robust 10.4 per cent growth in the second quarter of the year.

Asked if the government was concerned with the possible overheating of the economy, Dr. Mahathir said many people had been saying that when the economy grew, inflation would happen.

"But of late, the government has given attention to inflation, why it was happening and ways to counter or curb it," he said.

Minister on New Aircraft Production Program

BK1409095793 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA
in Malay 27 Aug 93 p 2

#### [By Zulkiflee Bakar]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 26 Aug—The national aviation industry will take a step forward when the SME [Malaysian Explosive Company], wholly owned by the Malaysian Government, starts producing MD3-160 light aircraft next year. Announcing this, Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said the program was made possible by a technology transfer agreement signed on 30 June between the SME and Switzerland's MDB Flugtechnik AG.

The minister said that the initial production of 20 aircraft will be for TUDM [Malaysian Royal Air Force] for their pilot training program, adding that the factory plans to produce 100 aircraft annually beginning in 1996.

"The undertaking was initiated by British Aerospace, which had to fulfill part of its obligation as specified in its contract with the Malaysian Government," Najib

said at a press conference in his office today. He said that to ensure the success of the project, the SME has fully acquired the aircraft's technology.

"This project has a capital of 38 million ringgit, 18 million ringgit of which will be for technological acquisition costs, machineries, and other equipment," he said. [passage omitted]

### Cambodia

Akashi Says UNTAC Mission 'Qualified Success' BK1309112693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 13 Sep 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 13 (AFP)—The head of Cambodia's 18- month U.N. peacekeeping operation, Yasushi Akashi, on Monday declared his mission a qualified success but added that democracy was still a long way off.

"I don't think it has been an unqualified success," said Akashi. "Cambodia has taken a giant, positive step towards peace, reconciliation and democracy."

"Democracy in Cambodia will take perhaps years to come, but it has been so in many other countries," he said, adding that the role played by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) should be judged over the long-term and by world standards despite its cost of two billion dollars.

Akashi, speaking to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Cambodia in his last scheduled public address before ending his mandate and leaving the country next week, said Khmer Rouge intransigence, slow U.N. deployment and inexperienced, unqualified personnel contributed to UNTAC's inability to complete its mandate.

But the mission chief readily called U.N.-sponsored elections in the country last May "resoundingly successful."

"The election was ... a social revolution," he said, referring to the transition from a one-party communist government to a multi- party system.

The mission however also had some shortcomings and was not able to adequately carry out all its tasks, including disarming and demobilizing all warring factions, establishing standards of human rights as well as supervising and controling the five areas of governance.

When the radical Khmer Rouge faction steadfastly refused to allow U.N. peacekeepers into their zones of control and refused to disarm, Akashi said he could not force them.

"I had neither the mandate, nor the equipment, nor the kind of troops which would have incurred 300 lives," he said, reprimanding the questioner as a follower of French Brigadier General Michel Loridon who was removed as deputy force commander one year ago after advocating a tougher line.

Loridon had said he could conquer the Khmer Rouge and forcibly disarm them with a loss of 200 lives.

"Losing 200 people in hostile action is more sacrifice than we can bear," Akashi said. "Mind you, we did not have the mandate to march into any hostile territory."

Akashi said he remained convinced that applying economic sanctions was the best way to deal with the situation.

"I am an addict of boxing, and I would say we may not have had a knockout punch, but we persistently continued body blows (and) by the 10th round our adversary was completely exhausted," he said.

In future U.N. missions, Akashi said, lessons about lack of control over civil administration and tougher standards for personnel recruitment should be applied.

The U.N. peacekeepers of the future need to have training to attune them to local culture, he said.

"So we were patiently sowing seeds of democracy, human rights, and of peace and national reconciliation," Akashi said. "I think peace is emerging."

"Although (it is) still DK (Democratic Kampuchea, or Khmer Rouge) resisted, we see signs of encouragement.

#### More on Akashi's Comments

OW1309133893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 13 KYODO—The U.N.-led peacekeeping operation in Cambodia was successful despite many difficulties, the chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said Monday [13 September].

Yasushi Akashi told foreign correspondents that the U.N. body's 18-month mission succeeded although it faced many hardships such as the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group neglecting the 1991 Paris peace accord.

The warring faction refused to disarm as required by the accord and boycotted the general elections last May.

Akashi attributed UNTAC's success to the Cambodian people's strong desire for peace and to the advanced and specialized skill of UNTAC departments and their team work.

He also cited the leadership of Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a factor behind the success of the U.N. mission.

Akashi said UNTAC did not possess "punches powerful enough to knock down" the Khmer Rouge so the U.N. maintained pressure to bring the group into the final round.

He gave high marks to the Paris peace agreement and pointed out that such an accord is necessary as a guide-line to implement peacekeeping activities.

Akashi said the future task of U.N. peacekeeping activities is to improve the quality of the personnel.

He said UNTAC wasted precious time because it took longer than expected to secure personnel, causing delay in deployment. Equally distressing was the quality of personnel, he said.

The U.N. should set up strict criteria to employ peacekeeping personnel and have a longer training period so that people are aware of their missions and can understand the language and culture of the countries they are sent to, Akashi said.

# PNGC Cochairmen Receive Russian Delegation

BK0809144193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provivisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], granted an audience to a delegation of the Russian Federation led by Colonel (Zomolev) on 7 September. The Russian team's mission is to become acquainted with the military need of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF].

The talks focussed on the weapons, 70 percent of which had been given by the Russian Federation and the remainder by China, used by the CNAF. And the PNGC cochairmen asked the Russian Federation to help repair weapons currently used by the CNAF.

## Russia Agrees To Replace Old Technical Equipment

BK0909142993 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 sep 93

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Foreign Relations Department on the evening of 8 September to sign a military economic cooperation protocol between the Russian and Cambodian sides.

Attending the ceremony on the Cambodian side were His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh and H.E. Gen. Tie Chamrat, co-deputy ministers of national defense, as well as several other Defense Ministry officials and personalities. The Russian Federation was represented by V.D. Sedanov, deputy chief of the Main Directorate for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Armed Forces. The Russian military attache and Russian ambassador were also present.

Before the signing, the two delegations exchanged views on mutual relations and Cambodia's military-economic situation. Concerning the military cooperation, it was agreed that technical equipment given to Cambodia would be replaced when it becomes worn out. The Cambodian side also asked its Russian counterpart to assess the state of the technical equipment needed in preparing the upcoming national day celebrations. It also proposed that a Cambodian delegation be sent to Moscow to finalize this agreement.

The Russian delegation reconfirmed all the requests made by the Cambodian side and promised to meet them in line with the procedures practiced in the Russian Federation.

Lieutenant General [name indistinct], chief of the Technical Department of the Defense Ministry, cosigned this cooperation protocol with V.D. Sedanov.

#### Government Cochairmen Meet With Italian Deputies

BK0809074193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] On 7 September at the office of the cabinet, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], received the delegation from the Italian Parliament led by (Claudio Cava), representing the Foreign Relations Committee of the Italian Parliament, who called to seek understanding on the political situation in Cambodia and the relations and cooperation between the two countries, Cambodia and Italy.

The PNGC cochairman stressed that the adoption of a constitutional monarchy does not mean that Cambodia is stepping backward because this time around all the power belongs to the people through the National Assembly and the king is selected by the Assembly chairman and vice chairman, the PNGC cochairmen, and the supreme patriarchs of the two Buddhist sects to symbolize Cambodia's national reconciliation.

(Cava) also talked about the delegation's intention to understand the solution to the Khmer Rouge issue. The cochairmen informed the delegation that we have accepted the Khmer Rouge request to be included in the government framework, but the Khmer Rouge side should show a genuine will to participate and not launch attacks while negotiating. The recent clash between the troops of the government and those of the Khmer Rouge was just the government's right to self-defense.

As for the relations between FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the Cambodian People's Party, the cochairmen stressed that both parties respect the prince father's will and put national interests above those of the parties. Therefore, in the future these two parties cannot split.

As for cooperation between Cambodia and Italy, the cochairmen asked Italy for assistance in restoring irrigation networks, the educational sector, and medical aid and specialists for people in rural areas. Plans to repair damaged roads and bridges and on opening an Italian language school in Cambodia also were discussed.

Ranariddh Wishes Sihanouk 'Speedy Recovery'
BK1309134393 Phnom Penh National Voice of
Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT
13 Sep 93

[Message from Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, to Prince Norodom Sihanouk; dated 12 September—read by announcer]

[Text] To revered prince father and Cambodian head of state:

I would like to be permitted to inform you respectfully that all of us, your children at home and abroad, were shocked at the worrying news that the revered prince father was not well and had to be admitted to a hospital immediately. We, your children, have been a bit relieved, however, since the highly respectful princess mother told us via His Excellency Troeung Meali, chief of the cabinet, that the tumor that is causing your illness is not that serious or worrisome. All in all, we, your children—who have served you for a long time, who have gone through countless experiences with you, and who have received constant, great care from you—are always thinking of you because your health is also the health of the entire Cambodian nation.

We cannot do away with our anxiety as you are required by doctors to undergo surgery. We are looking forward to the return to Cambodia of the father of national unity and sacred great leader, so you can again provide cool shade for your children. Your presence in Cambodia and among the Cambodian people is vitally important and immensely significant for the sake of Cambodian national reconciliation.

We are now extremely happy to learn that the monarchy will return to the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia, a haven of peace. Nothing can make your children happier than seeing the revered prince father return to ruling the country and nation, thereby allowing your children to stay again under your cool shade and charisma. We are looking forward to this merry historical opportunity.

Therefore, on behalf of the Buddhist monks; military and civilian officials; the entire Cambodian people, including the members of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]; my wife; and in my own name, I pray that the Triple Jewels; all sacred things in the world, including the angels protecting the royal white umbrella; and the grand and great grandparents protect you. May the revered prince father—the only hope of the

Cambodian people—have a speedy recovery and constantly zealous physical strength and enjoy longevity so you can remain a cool shade for your children forever.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 12 September 1993.

[Signed] Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia and chairman of the FUNCINPEC party.

# Sihancuk: Two Prime Ministers To Remain BK0609121593 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1010 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh September 6—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday in his letter responding to questions posed by Cambodia Daily that the new national government of Cambodia would "again have two co-prime ministers like the actual PNGC (Provisional National Government of Cambodie)" to avoid a civil war or secession.

The prince, upset over a BBC report of opposition to the restoration of the monarchy, pointed out "only five out of the 120 members of the constitutional assembly" opposed his role as a constitutional monarch and the "simplest" test of how the country stood "would be to put the question to vote in a referendum."

He also disclosed he had met yesterday (Sunday) and would continue to meet on Monday with a Khmer Rouge delegationa in Beijing. The Khmer Rouge would be integrated into a new government. Another meeting, to include the Khmer Rouge, is set to be held in the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh with the other parties, in October. This meeting, according to the prince, will focus on "integrating the Khmer Rouge—their zones and army—into the Cambodian state and re-unifying them into the national Cambodian community."

On the royal succession, the prince pointed out that under the new constitution the king is elected and cannot choose his successor. Upon a king's death, Prince Sihanouk explained, the Council of the Throne, consisting of government and Buddhist leaders, select the new king.

Prince Sihanouk described the new constitution as one of the most liberal and democratic in the world and specifically referred to the equal rights of foreigners residing on Cambodian soil, though not mentioning the Vietnamese settlers who had suffered severe discrimination. "When we speak of the rights of man," Prince Sihanouk noted, "we obviously consider all men, women and children, and we make no distinction among races or nationalities."

# Group Plans Nonpartisan Political Forum

BK0209103593 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in Cambodian 30 Aug-5 Sep 93 p 5

[Text] Phnom Penh—The New Generation Khmers Consultative Association, which will welcome as its

members people from all walks of life-including Bud-dhist monks and intellectuals-will be created.

The association is nonpartisan but will accept members of all political parties and provide them with a forum for debating and solving current issues.

leng Muli, a leader of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, has backed the move to establish the association, stressing that the organization was not part of his political party.

The group will debate political, social, economic, and other issues and the development of public opinion on these issues, and assist the country's leaders in the formulation of various political programs.

The association will have its own research team and go so far as to become involved in politics.

leng Muli said: "We want the people to enjoy free discussion, which constitutes a means to bring about a liberal democracy.

## Minister Tells Khmer Rouge To Return Territory BK0809152393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Kanharit, minister of information and press, and his deputy, H.E. Ek Sereivoat, on the morning of 8 September at the Information Ministry, held a news conference with national and international reporters on some important issues on the reinstatement of the constitutional monarchy and the Khmer Rouge problem.

The two excellencies said the restoration of the monarchy, which is in keeping with liberal democracy and multiparty system, would certainly bring about peace, stability, national unification and reconciliation, and that this did not mean that Cambodia had taken a step backward. Under the present monarchic regime, the people will assume power via the National Assembly, while the king will have no power. They added that the restoration of the monarchy conformed with the aspiration of the people across Cambodia.

Commenting on the Khmer Rouge problem, the excellencies pointed out that the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC] wanted to have a peaceful solution with the Khmer Rouge in order to avoid a bloody war. They added that the PNGC has continued to keep the door open for the Khmer Rouge to join in the reconstruction of the country. However, they should first show their goodwill. Especially, they should stop committing violations against the Cambodian National Armed Forces and should return the territory they control such as Anlung Veng, Preah Vihear, Pailin, and so on, to the PNGC.

The information minister and his deputy also clearly answered questions raised by reporters on the above issues.

#### People Said Capable of Protracted War

BK1409032793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Reports from Svay Leu District in Siem Reap Province say that on 12 September people in Svay Leu District ambushed a battalion of Vietnam's puppet troops who were robbing our people in Boeng Meales commune.

The reports say that the people knew in advance about the plan of the Vietnam's puppets to carry out the attack; they therefore carefully discussed a plan to fight with the weapons at their disposal, particularly booby traps and locally-made mines. In cooperation with the armed elements defending the village, the people laid these booby traps and mines along the path of Vietnam's puppets. The armed elements of the people split into groups as agreed in order to attack and push the enemies toward the booby traps and mines.

On the morning of 12 September, 50 puppets went out to rob people and fell into the people's ambush. The many groups of armed elements of the people fired single SK shots, from the front, the back, and the side at Vietnam's puppets forcing them to run everywhere and step on punji stakes and mines, producing a lot of noise in the forest. The reports says that the people killed 25 enemy soldiers; 12 others were wounded by punji stakes. The people seized 15 AK's, a DK-75 gun, and a number of rounds of ammunition and hand grenades.

The people were very happy to have destroyed the enemies and defended the village by themselves. The people clearly believe that they are fully capable of waging a people's war to defend their villages and communes even if the enemies—the Vietnamese aggressors and the puppets—insist on carrying on a protracted war.

#### Indonesia

Jakarta on Possibility of Buying European Arms

BK1109152293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT

11 Sep 93

[Text] JAKARTA, Sept 11 (AFP)—Several top Indonesian officials, including Defence Minister Edi Sudrajat, Saturday said Indonesia will buy its armaments from Europe if Washington persists in linking its arms sales to human rights issues.

"If they do not want to sell, we will buy from Britain, Germany, France and maybe also Russia," the official Antara news agency quoted Sudrajat as saying after attending a routine coordination meeting at the ministry of Politics and Security.

Sudrajat's statement was also echoed by Coordinating Minister of Politics and Security, Susilo Sudharman who was also quoted separately by Antara as saying Saturday that "we will buy from other countries. We are a sovereign country with an independent and active foreign policy."

Jakarta has said that it could not accept U.S. conditionality to its arms sales.

The U.S. Senate foreign relations committee Wednesday approved an amendment to the foreign aid bill linking U.S. arms sales to Indonesia to an improvement in its human rights record in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor over which Jakarta unilaterally declared sovereignty in 1976.

The amendment was put forward by Senator Russel Feingold, a Democrat from Wisconsin, who accused Indonesia of waging a campaign of "systematic opression" in East Timor since its troops invaded it in 1975."

The foreign aid bill, which will have to be approved by Congress before becoming law, came amid U.S. pressure on Indonesia to improve its human rights record, including a ban on the sale of second-hand U.S. fighter jets from Jordan in July.

# Minister on Human Rights, Aircrast Purchase

BK1209065393 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Murdiono, Minister/State Secretary, speaking to newsmen at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta, stated that Indonesia respects and upholds human rights. Speaking on the practise of human rights, he said one thing that is definite is that every nation has its own method of practising human rights which has been accepted by the international community.

He stated this to newsmen regarding the U.S. Senate's decision to ban the sale of weapons to Indonesia in connection with the issue of human rights.

He said Indonesia is a sovereign country and the government will look into the possibility of purchasing aircraft from other nations.

Minister Murdiono also stressed that the Indonesian Government's policy, which is to exist in peace and harmony with its neighbors, has been held in high esteem. Indonesia's attitude of good neighborliness has allowed the country to enjoy the prevailing regional stability, which in turn has resulted in a smooth process of development.

# Minister on Production of F-16 Spare Parts

BK1309160893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] The production of several spare parts of F-16 jetfighters at the Nusantara Aviation Industries in

Bandung will not be affected by the U.S. Senate's resolution related to the human rights situation in Indonesia. Speaking at a hearing with parliament's Commission X [Roman numeral ten] in Jakarta today, State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie said the production of the spare parts continues as scheduled in the contract.

Minister Habibie also described as positive the plan to purchase arms from countries other than the United States because Indonesia does not want the United States to tell us what to do. However, Minister Habibie stressed that the two countries should settle their differences of opinion for their own interests without wasting the fruits of past economic and technological cooperation.

Analysts: Golkar Should Become 'Real' Party BK0309141993 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 Aug 93 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Two political analysts said here yesterday that it is time the ruling Golkar [Functional Group] political grouping became a political party to step up its political role for the future.

Maswadi Rauf and Nazzarudin Shamsudin, both lecturers at the Jakarta-based University of Indonesia, said the change of status of Golkar from a government-run political organization into a "real" political party would make it more self-reliant and help it in winning considerable trust from the public.

"To restructure Golkar into a political party, the role of the Armed Forces (ABRI) and the Civil Service within the organization must be curtailed," Maswadi was quoted by the ANTARA news agency as saying.

He said that presently Golkar's reliance on ABRI and the Civil Service prevents it from acting independently.

Nazzarudin concurred with Maswadi, stating that if Golkar wants to change its status from "Functional Group" to a political party then there must be clearance of the status of civil servants in the law on political parties.

The majority of civil servants throughout the country are members of Golkar. During general elections, the civil service and the cabinet ministers effectively become part of Golkar's election machine.

In the last general election in 1992, which it contested with the United Development Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party, Golkar won with a convincing 68 percent of the total votes.

Nazzarudin said this change of status will have shortterm negative and positive impacts on the organization.

"It (Golkar) will lose the full backing of the Armed Forces and the government. This is one of the negative effects."

He predicted that Golkar might suffer a considerable loss of votes in the first two general elections after it became a political party.

"But in the next elections it will make up for the loss of votes in the previous elections because it will have been deeply rooted in the society and will have gone from strength to strength with the stronger and stronger support of the majority of the people," he said.

Mawardi said the role of Golkar as the ruling political organization is very weak. "This is because since its establishment Golkar has only served as a mere legitimate tool of the government. In a nutshell, it is not a political party which rules the government. It's the other way around."

According to him, Golkar leaders should discard the image that the organization is, not a political party.

"They should leave behind the political trauma of the past when we had so many political parties. They must leave it out once and for all," Mawardi stressed.

Asked whether the change of status could be realized he said it depends on the "political will" of the government.

Both Mawardi and Nazzarudin are of the opinion that the regeneration process and system within Golkar must be overhauled in the run-up to the fifth national congress of the organization in October.

They said the current regeneration system was not realistic and transparent, "because so many cadres who are originally not Golkar members got promoted to the ranks of important posts in the organization without due procedures."

"This is an unhealthy practice that will only cause dissatisfaction on the part of genuine Golkar members," Mawardi said.

Suharto, Minister View Forest Development BK0609143693 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1416 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] President Suharto urged business entrepreneurs Monday not to force themselves to build giant pulp industries if they had no capacity or if forest condition would not support it.

The statement was made in comment to Forestry Minister Jamaludin Suryohadikusumo's reports about two companies in Jambi and Riau that have planned to set up plants with a million ton annual capacity but have planted trees on only 400 hectare and 5580 hectare land.

Minister Jamaludin said that their target was high because they had made mistakes in their feasibility study.

Forest condition in the two regions is not conducive for creating large planting areas, he added.

Minister Jamaludin said the target of industrial forest development for the current fifth five year development plan would not be met.

Until the end of the fifth five year development plan period industrial forest development is expected to reach only 900,000 hectares of the planned target of 1.5 million hectares, he said.

Due to that he said his ministry would conduct tight selection on companies wishing to embark on the venture.

He said 44 companies have expressed request for industrial forest development but his ministry had assessed only 13 of them were qualified for it on a 2.6 million hectare area.

The minister said reforestation fund collection has reached RP [rupiahs] 8.1 trillion (U.S.\$4.5 billion). The fund has been kept in the form of Bank Indonesia certificates and time and giro deposits.

Minister Jamaludin said the planned plantation estate and forest concession development in Yamdena island in Maluku could be continued.

Tanimbar Intellectuals Association has protested the plan.

He said the development of plantation estates and forest concessions must be accompanied with wood-processing industries and done in cooperation with the national and local state-owned companies and cooperatives. dd

#### Laos

#### Khamphoui Keoboualapha Receives IMF Delegation

BK1109135393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] On 10 September, Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, received in Vientiane an IMF delegation that is currently paying a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The delegation was led by by (Otami Ishiro), director of the IMF Asian Department.

During the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha discussed various important issues regarding cooperation between the LPDR and the IMF. He briefed the IMF delegation on the implementation of the LPDR's socioeconomic development plan in the wake of the Lao Government's implementation of the restructuring policy. He noted that many favorable conditions prevail in Laos, but the country has still encountered numerous difficulties that must be gradually overcome while economic development is being carried out. The IMF director reassured the deputy prime minister that the IMF would step up its effective cooperation with and assistance for the LPDR Government.

The IMF delegation will remain in Laos for two weeks to inspect the implementation of various projects financed by IMF funding, with the aim of improving its assistance toward economic development in the LPDR. The delegation has already conducted a working visit with LPDR National Bank Governor Boutsabong Souvannavong.

# PASASON Calls For Consolidation of Social Work

BK1409062793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Sep 93

[14 September PASASON editorial: "Let Us Pay Attention To Effectively Settling Social Work"]

[Text] Beloved listeners: at present social work in our country is considered a very significant sector of work which relates to the economic sector and directly affects the people. Social work also serves as a basic factor which guarantees the firmness of the popular democratic system. Should social work be effectively settled, it will be very beneficial to economic development and political stability as well as to the defense of the country.

Over recent years, some significant achievements have been recorded in this sector of work. For example, the educational network, both of the state and private sectors, has been expanded in size. In the information and culture field, great efforts have been made to educate and train the multiethnic people of all strata to uphold the patriotic spirit, maintain a unified sense toward the nation, and be confident in the party's line and the future of the country. In the public health field, attention has been paid to taking care of people's health and to preventing and combating diseases which have spread in the pastmore effectively. In the social welfare sphere, the policy toward cadres and people who experience suffering has been implemented in a more effective manner. Those Lao citizens [refugees abroad] who wish to return home have been generously welcomed and provided with sufficient education and training.

The aforesaid achievements have clearly proven to be appropriate and have bolstered the restructuring line of our party and state in the social sector. These achievements have also resulted from the supreme efforts of the administrations and branches of the service concerned at all levels, as well as from the cooperation and assistance of friends, near and far, and international organizations.

Along with this, it is undeniable that there remain some weak points and prevailing problems that must be determinedly settled by all of us. Party and administrative committees at certain levels have failed to concretize and translate into reality the restructuring line in the social sphere. Generally, they have not had a deep understanding of the attitude and line of the party toward social work. As a result of this, the work has developed with difficulty both in terms of quality and efficiency. In addition, the state has occasionally failed to attach importance to the management of work in the social field. Schools, hospitals, and mass media apparatuses

have expanded in a fairly rapid manner while the guidances of the party and state have not been firmly and strictly implemented. As a result, many things have developed incorrectly.

To improve social work, it is necessary to greatly enhance and consolidate the party leadership and the state management, and to make the sector of social work appreciated, and then put into actual practice by the entire people. Each social work unit must regularly examine and assess its work in all respects on the basis of the party's comprehensive line. Then it must lay out a plan to concretely consolidate and build it, on an immediate and long-term basis, so as to make the sector of social work progress toward a becoming a key construction project with genuine quality and efficiency.

## **Philippines**

Jalandoni To Continue as NDF Spokesman HK0909034593 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Sep 93 p 12

[Report by Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] Manila will continue focusing on National Democratic Front (NDF) vice-chairman Luis Jalandoni as official NDF representative in the current peace process, despite military claims the mainstream Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)/NDF/New People's Army (NPA) is headed for an irreconcilable schism with its Manila-Rizal, Visayas and Mindanao regional party committees.

During yesterday's multi-sectoral economic summit at the Philippine International Convention Center, Howard Dee, chairman of the government panel slated to face NDF representatives in upcoming peace talks, told Business World his panel would continue "dealing exclusively" with Mr. Jalandoni unless reformist factions within the country's premier communist movement present alternative representatives of their own.

"We will continue dealing with Luis Jalandoni for as long as the factions still recognize him as their official negotiator," Mr. Dee stressed.

"They might be divided politically on internal matters, but in the negotiations, as long as they have not challenged Luis Jalandoni as their official negotiator, we will continue to deal exclusively with him."

Mr. Dee added he expected Governemnt to continue along this line since government analysts have not encountered any indication CPP/NDF/NPA reformists intended to "go their own way in the peace process."

"Right now, we do not expect and neither do we have any indication that they (communist rebel reformists) will go their own way in the peace process." Mr. Dee explained. "In fact, if ever there is any indication, it is that they support the peace talks and Luis Jalandoni as the official representative of the entire movement."

Still, Government is waiting for the NDF's official response accepting Vietnam as the venue for formal peace talks. Government had been baffled by the NDF's decision to respond to this particular offer through faxed press statements to news establishments rather than through official correspondence.

"We're still waiting for their letter although we have already received official confirmation by the Vietnamese government of their willingness to act as host to the peace talks," Mr. Dee admitted.

"But I think they (NDF officials) earlier responded in that way for three reasons. Of course, I am just speculating here, but it seems they are still in the process of organizing their own panels, setting their agenda and conducting their own consultations within their ranks."

Effects of Lack of IMF Program Viewed

HK0909033093 Quezon City MALAYA in English
9 Sep 93 p 9

[Report by Lou Palpal-latoc]

[Text] When the Philippines tries to pass the hat this November to help finance the administration's medium term development plan, donors may no longer be that generous.

An interview with Asian Development Bank [ADB] president Kimimaza Tarumizu showed that the country's major creditors and donors still want the IMF imprimatur before they chip in more funds.

Tarumizu said that "most creditors and donors still believe that an IMF program is still important. The Philippines may have a hard time getting the support of these creditors without a program," he said.

The first pledging session for the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] under the Ramos administration has been scheduled for November in Paris.

The government hopes to raise \$2 billion from the pledging session.

The Aquino administration was able to raise \$7 billion in two pledging sessions, \$5 billion of which has been disbursed.

Although other creditors like Tarumizu's ADB believe that the country can survive without an IMF program, Tarumizu pointed out that he has been having a hard time convincing the ADB board to grant more loans to the Philippines in the absence of the IMF program.

Prospects for sustainable growth and economic development will be bleak because of the expected reduction in the inflow of new loans and foreign investments. As IMF program will also help improve the creditworthiness of the Philippines in the eyes of multilateral creditors.

A new as rement will also give the government a chance to negotiate for the rescheduling of the Paris Club which will reduce the debt service payments of \$2 billion within the next two years.

If the Paris Club is not rescheduled, debt service will est up a major portion of the country's dollar reserves. Just this year, payment to the club whittled down the country's international reserves from a high of \$6.4 billion in April to \$5.5 billion last July.

Tarumizu said that he is having a hard time convincing ADB board members to support the PAP's pledging session without the IMF program.

Tarumizu said that ADB board members are also reluctant to provide fresh loans to the government outside the program loans.

"For as long as there is no program, I doubt if you (Philippines) can get major loans from the ADB," he said.

The ADB chief said that board members only agreed to provide new loans to the private sector who are credit-worthy and have a track record.

"In fact, I even have a hard time convincing the board to approve the individual loans for the private sector," Tarumizu said.

The ADB chief said that Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund have not yet declared their support for the upcoming pledging session for the PAP.

"No major creditor has declared its support to the Philippines because of the absence of an IMF program," he said.

The Ramos administration may have a hard time raising the \$2 billion ODA [Official Development Assistance] target in this year's pledging session if Japanese institutions will not support it because they have been the major donors and creditors during the two previous pledging sessions.

The ODA to be raised in the pledging session will be used to finance the ambitious medium-term development plan of the Ramos administration.

The National Economic and Development Authority said that the government needs more than P700 billion [Philippine pesos] to finance the construction of infrastructure and developmental projects included in the medium-term plan.

Negotiations for the exit program with the IMF bogged down in April because of the failure of the government to reduce its budget deficit and raise new taxes.

Experters Oppose Levy on Dollar Earnings

HK1409072893 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Sep 93 p 9

[Report by Maricor Zapata]

(Text) The president of a major exporters' organization has doubted plans to use a 5 percent levy on dollar earnings of exporters and other dollar-earning sectors as a safety net against a perceived inflationary impact of a proposed peso devaluation to P35 [to one U.S. dollar].

Sergio Ortiz-Luis Jr., president of the Philippine Exporter's Confederation Inc. (Philexport), said in an interview with the Chronicle last weekend that exporters would have difficulty accepting such a levy. Although the idea sounds good, he thinks that the bureaucracy, industry players and the public, particularly, labor, are not yet ready for such a system.

"I don't think the country at this time has the discipline and culture to make it as successful as other countries did," Ortiz-Luis said. A bad scenario could be more red tape and technicalities imposed by the bureaucracy. This amid excessive price increases and labor demands, he said.

Meantime, Meneleo Carlos, vice president for industry of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), said once a levy is imposed, it would become difficult to remove. At the same time, market forces could quickly erode any initial benefits of a P35 to \$1 exchange rate, he said.

The 5 percent levy on dollar earnings in exchange for a P35 exchange rate was proposed by Senate President Edgardo Angara. Exporters, however, have been clamoring for a peso devaluation.

Participants to the just-concluded first multisectoral economic summit Wednesday last week mostly rejected the idea of an outright pero devaluation. They said it would be too drastic. Instead, some summit participants suggested a gradual devaluation of the pero to attain a certain competitive rate to push up exports.

However, a consensus on what a competitive rate is and when it should be reached has yet to be built, he said. He said most exporters find the exchange of P32 to \$1 as most ideal. Most said they could live with \$29. [as published]

However, he agrees with Angara that a liveable exchange rate would not necessarily bring about [Newly Industrialized Country] NIC-hood for the country.

Under Angara's proposal, the peso would be devalued to P35. To avoid its inflationary effect on the economy, he also recommended a 5 percent levy on dollar earnings of the sectors that would benefit from the peso devaluation.

The money collected, pegged at about P25 billion yearly, would then be used to subsidize other sectors that are

expected to lose from the peso devaluation such as the energy sector, labor and farmers.

Angara had proposed a two-tiered exchange rate where the oil importers would keep a P28 exchange rate to keep the country's oil bills from bloating. Ortiz-Luis said Angara's proposal was based on one of the studies commissioned by Philexport to look into the exchange rate issue. (endall) 14 sep ld/peek/cc/hl DP121409.04E 14/1030z Sep 481 WC

#### Ramos Orders New Loan Reduction Scheme

HK1409110293 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has ordered the set up of a new and more effective system to reduce foreign debt. The order was issued to Acting Finance Secretary Ernest Leung and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas [Central Bank of the Philippines] Governor Gabriel Singson.

The drawing up of a new debt reduction scheme is part of the government's efforts to reduce its budget deficit. Reduction of the fiscal gap is one of the eight major commitments under the Special Pact for Empowered Economic Development signed at the end of the Economic Summit last 8 Sep. dd

#### Thailand

Separate U.S., Cambodian Allegations Denied BK1309130293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri spoke with newsmen at Government House today about the U.S. allegation that Thailand had forced Karens to return to Burma. The foreign minister said there was no forced repatriation, explaining that members of minority groups seasonally migrate depending on the condition of the fighting. When the fighting ends, every minority group must return to their country. Thailand will allow only temporary stays. The foreign minister said he had verified the issue and that he is ready to explain to the United States if asked. The Thailand Embassy in Washington has been advised on the matter.

Regarding the reported allegation by Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut about Thailand's support of the Khmer Rouge, the foreign minister said he has no information about the allegation. He will talk to Prince Sirivut if he has a chance. He said if Prince Sirivut really made the allegation, it is inaccurate.

Australia Welcomes Decision on APEC

BK1409015593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Sep 93 p B2

[By Chirawat Na Thalang in Sydney, Australia]

[Text] The Australian public and private sectors have welcomed Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's decision to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [Apec] meeting in Seattle in November.

Miles Kupa, first assistant secretary for Australia's South and Southeast Asia Division of its Foreign Affairs and Trade Division, welcomed the decision at an Australian-Thai Business Council meeting in Sydney. He said "The meeting in Seattle is important and it should have participants from all Apec members."

After months of vacillation, Prime Minister's Office Minister Sawit Phothiwinok yesterday told a crowd of Thai and Australian businessmen that Chuan has agreed to attend the meeting. He attributed the decision to the fact that "Thailand is a part of international trade and investment arrangements."

Australian businessmen said that although they were not sure where Apec would eventually head, they understand that the forum could become a supportive body for their businesses.

Initially designed as a loose consultative forum on trade, Apec gained international recognition after the Clinton administration announced its intention to host Apec's head of state summit after the Apec's annual ministerial meeting.

Australia sees Apec as providing an important forum to help the Asia-Pacific region move towards greater prosperity in the coming century.

Neville Wran, an Australian member of Apec's Eminent Person Group—a collection of independent advisers to Apec—said that the group has already come up with a document outlining a proposed vision of where Apec should be heading.

#### Dailies Comment on SAP-Opposition Merger Plan

BK1409090793

[Editorial Report] Two Bangkok Chinese-language dailies—ZHONG HUA RIBAO and XING XIAN RIBAO—on 13 September carry editorials on the planned merger between the Social Action Party [SAP] and four opposition parties.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO carries a 500-word editorial on page 5 entitled: "The Chuan Government is Still Stable Although the Political Situation is Delicate." It says that the SAP and four opposition parties—Chat Phatthana, Prachakon Thai, Muanchon, and Ratsadon—announced a merger last Friday. The merged party will maintain the name "Social Action Party." The editorial says: "The new party will command a total of 90 seats in the House of Representatives. This will be the biggest political party, because the Democrat Party, the leading coalition party, has only 79 seats." The editorial says it will still not be easy for the new party to shake the Chuan government for two reasons. First, the merger has to go

through legal procedures. There are also conflicts over the planned merger within the parties, especially the Chat Phatthana Party. Second, the Chuan government will still command 185 seats in the 360-member house, even with the SAP ousted from the cabinet. He can also invite the Seritham Party or the Chat Thai Party to join his government. The Chat Thai commands 77 seats.

"The main purpose of the planned merger of the five parties is to get a chance to form a government or to put pressure on the Chuan government to force the prime minister to resign or dissolve the House of Representatives," the editorial says. It says the merger of the five parties may be aimed at taking advantage of conflicts within the coalition government by drawing some members of the New Aspiration Party and the Phalang Tham Party to join them and isolate the Democrat Party. Judging from the current situation, however, the New Aspiration Party, the Phalang Tham Party, and the Solidarity Party are unlikely to abandon the Democrat Party and join the SAP. So regardless of the real purpose of the merger, the editorial says, the political drama conducted by M.R. Khukrit Pramot will amount to a political bubble.

The paper concludes by noting that there will probably be a cabinet reshuffle soon, although the situation is delicate. The Chuan government will likely be able to maintain its stability after the reshuffle.

XING XIAN RIBAO carries a 500-word editorial on page 4 entitled: "See How the Five Parties Will Force Prime Minister Chuan To Dissolve the House of Representatives." It says that the five parties issued a merger declaration on 10 September. "The merged party will be lead by General Chatchai Chunhawan while Montri Phongphanit will become party secretary general. The merger is aimed at developing the political party system. The SAP will continue to support the current government." The paper notes SAP Leader Montri's earlier remarks that the current government is unstable and that the SAP has to be prepared for another general election. Montri has hinted that the House will be dissolved. So there are contradictions. If the merged party continues to support the government, the government's position will be strengthened. How will it be unstable? If the words and deeds of the merger between the SAP and the opposition parties do not match, the real intention of the merger is to confuse the situation and force Prime Minister Chuan to dissolve the House of Representatives. The editorial also notes that the merger will have to go through legal procedures, which may take as long as six months. It also notes that some members of the parties disagree with the merger plan.

The editorial concludes by saying that "in this uncertain situation, the merger plan of the five political parties is an empty show of strength. Their aim is to confuse the situation and force the prime minister to dissolve the House of Representatives."

# Further Comments on Merger

BK1309093793

[Editorial Report] Bangkok THAI RAT and Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai on 13 September carry editorials commenting on the merger of Social Action Party [SAP] and four other opposition parties, namely Chat Phatthana, Prachakon Thai, Muanchon, and Ratsadon.

THAI RAT 's 500-word editorial, on page 3, entitled: "The Chuan Government's Position," points out if the merger is successful, the Social Action Party will command a total of 90 votes in the house compared with 79 of the Democrat Party of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai.

The editorial says: "What the Thai people will see is that Prime Minister Chuan Likphai will definitely not resign because doing so is tantamount to opening the door for the Social Action Party, in disguise of a new party with General Chatchai Chunhawan as its leader, to form a new government. The prime minister will not dissolve the house, either, because if he does so he must be sure that his Democrat Party must be able to win more seats in the house than the new Social Action Party.

"The perceivable tactic to be employed by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai is that he will cling to his post as the head of the government as long as possible, and find a subtle way to kick the Social Action Party—with its 21 votes in the house—out of the coalition before inviting Chat Thai Party—with 77 votes in the house—and Seritham—8 votes—to join his government. If this plan succeeds, the government will become even more stable, although it might have to strive hard to keep Chat Thai Party in the role."

The paper concludes by noting that the five parties will have to go through a difficult legal procedure before their alliance can be achieved as well as rivalry for the leadership of the new party.

NAEO NA's 350-word editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Have Pity for the Country," says: "In response to the gloomy political situation caused by the merger, arranged by M.R. Khukrit Pramot, of the Social Action Party and the four opposition parties, some elements in the Democrat Party have proposed that Prime Minister Chuan Likphai get rid of the Social Action Party and draw Seritham Party to join his coalition.

"Some even suggested the inclusion of the Chat Thai Party because the party has many more votes in the house than the Seritham Party. With Chat Thai in the coaltion, the government will gain the absolute majority in the house."

The paper points out that the inclusion of either the Seritham or Chat Thai Parties in the coalition will only create more problems for the government because a small party like the Seritham will not be able to strengthen the government's stability to any extent. A big party like the Chat Thai will demand more portfolios that can create conflicts among the other coalition parties.

In conclusion the editorial says: "NAEO NA still has confidence in Chuan and the new generation of politicians who uphold the interests of the majority and is not attached to the premier post. We believe that Chuan will not use such methods to solve the problem because they will only help the government survive for a period of time but not enable it to run the country effectively. The best way out for Chuan is to resign or to dissolve the house."

'Special Court' To Handle Copyright Cases

BK1409014193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14
Sep 93 p B9

[Text] The Justice Ministry is in the process of setting up a special court to handle the intellectual copyright issue, a ministry official overlooking the project said.

Speaking in an interview with THE NATION, Ploemchit Thawiphatthamna, an official working under the ministry's promotional division, said the new court was part of the decision by the government to handle intellectual copyright lawsuit in the future.

The new court, she said, is being set up under the supervision of a committee set up by the government last year to handle intellectual property rights and international trade.

According to Ploemchit, the structure of the new court will include special judges who will handle both civil and criminal cases related to both intellectual property rights and international trade. The group of experts in both fields would also be attached to the new court to provide legal advice to the court. Issues expected to be covered by the court include copyright violation, violation of trademarks, intellectual property violation and other issues related to international trading.

"Before, parties who wanted to file a lawsuit on the intellectual property rights issue needed to file their case with both the civil and criminal courts. With the new court they can file them in one place," she said.

She said the committee has already selected a group of judges with experience in intellectual property right cases to be transferred to the new court and is considering the area where the new court would be located. The committee will also send a group of officers to be trained aboard on how to handle such cases.

She said the new court will initially house about 30 employees and would expand as more cases are filed.

Ploemchit said the ministry plans to seek approval from the Cabinet in the near future and has asked for the necessary budget for the court to be set up.

"We don't expect the new court to be in operation this year, since more preparation is still needed," she said.

In a related development, a leading academician last week urged the government to reactivate a plan for a national organization that would monitor and amend Thai registration to keep up with the technology developments.

Speaking at a seminar on intellectual property right last week, Dr Loeson Thanasugan said the new organization would function as a watch-dog and provide advice to the government on the changes in technology and what amendments to Thai laws may be needed to handle new registration issues that might arise.

Loeson, who was also an adviser to the committee responsible to draft the controversial Copyright Act said the new organization could be modelled after the US Office of Technology Affirment (OTA), which plays a vital role in providing information to the US government on information technology related issues.

"For example, OTC has helped provide information to the US government to change the agreement issued by the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade on computer software which was later adopted as the model for copyright laws in many countries. This agreement protects any changes in computer software for 50 years after they are released, which many stunt the growth in software development. Unfortunately, the new Copyright Act draft now awaiting approval from the Parliament also follows the Gatt model," he said.

He added that the Ministry of Science Energy and Environment has also sent a group of officials to OTC to preliminary fact finding mission to learn how to set up such an organization.

Loeson however said such an organization has already been set up earlier by the Board of Investment though it was later abolished due to a lack of support.

In addition, the academician urged the government to organize more public hearings on intellectual property right to increase public awareness and to provide feedback to the Thai Parliament

He added that the high rate of software piracy here was partly due to the lack of interest by local software vendors in after sales service. This, he said, has forced many software users to use copied foreign software since they feel there was little incentive in using original software due to lack of support.

"About 80 per cent of all local software developers now concentrate only on the development of new software but not after sales support. Therefore, many software users prefer to turn to pirate software which is cheaper," he said.

#### Vietnam

Commentary Views Israel-PLO Accord Signing BK1309130893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] An accord for peace in the Middle East is being signed in Washington on Monday, 13 September. Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Yasir 'Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be present at the signing. The signing is being witnessed by U.S. President Bill Clinton, and one thousand and ten political figures. The signing of the accord for the mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO is a breakthrough in the peace process in the Midde East where violence and conflict have occurred for decades.

For this reason, most world leaders appreciate this accord as a historical agreement. French President Francois Mitterrand described the accord an important breakthrough. U.S. President Bill Clinton remarked that the Palestinian Autonomy Accord opens a new era in the Middle East.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said: The accord constitutes a positive step toward the settlement of the Palestinian issue, that is restoring peace in the region. Nevertheless, there remains many other different assessment from other countries in the Middle East. But international observers maintain positive relations between Israel and the PLO will continue to develop.

After the signing of the accord, Israel and the PLO will discuss in detail other issues about Palestine autonomy. They include a schedule over 10 months for the election of a Palestinian council to monitor the Western bank of the Jordan River, and the Gaza Strip, for a duration of five years. Also during this period, the PLO and Israel will negotiate a durable peace promotion. Numerous difficulties will remain as there are many complicated issues still to be solved between the PLO and Israel.

Army Paper Decries Russian POW Document BK1409091593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Commentary from 12 September QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by Quang Loi: "A Type of Trading on the Suffering of Other People."]

[Text] The issue of Russian documents related to American POW's during the Vietnam war has again hit the headlines. This time a document, allegedly originated from Seviet military intelligence, has fabricated that Vietnam held captive 735 U.S. pilots in the early 1970's, instead of 368 as announced by Vietnam.

This document also fabricated a story that the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee's 20th plenum, which is said to have been held in late 1970 or early 1971, discussed the U.S. POW issue.

Our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected this Russian document on 9 September as an ill-intentioned fabrication and asserted: At the time of the signing of the Paris agreement, Vietnam had in hand 585 American and foreign POW's and returned all of them to the U.S.

Government in March 1973. So far, no U.S. POW's left behind after the war have been held captive in Vietnam.

This is not the first time that such a Russian document of this type has surfaced. One can still recall that early in April this year there was a similar Russian document released by certain people claiming that this was a Russian translation of a 1972 report from General Tran Van Quang, deputy chief of the General Staff to the Political Bureau. According to this document, Hanoi had held captive 1,205 U.S. POW's as of mid-September 1972. Of course, the U.S. side could not ignore the phenomenal substance of this Russian document. While U.S. intelligence specialists were themselves busy studying this document, General John Vessey, the U.S. presidential special envoy, flew to Hanoi to meet General Tran Van Quang in order to obtain first-hand knowledge of the authenticity of the Russian document.

In an interview granted to QUAN DOI NHAN DAN following this meeting, General Tran Van Quang pointed out that this document was sheer fabrication; that during the period 1965-74, he held the position of commander of the Fourth Military Region and then commander and political commissar of the B-4 Front encompassing the Tri Thien Hue region; and that he never held any jobs having to do with U.S. POW's and thereby never wrote any documents on this issue. As for General John Vessey, he also said he was suspicous about the authenticity of this document.

After spending some time studying this document, U.S. specialists involved concluded: The Russian document put the figure of U.S. POW's too high to be trusted.

That first Russian document was released at a time when President Bill Clinton was examining the possibility of the United States ceasing to prevent the International Monetary Fund, IMF, from offering loans to Vietnam—a spontaneous act toward lifting the embargo.

It is not a coincidence that this second Russian document has been released at a time when the U.S. President is facing a difficult decision as to whether he should extend or lift the embargo against Vietnam, which has been in place over the past 18 years.

One should recall that a little more than a year ago, motivated by some obscure feelings, Mr. (Kalogyn) [words indistinct] fabricated that Vietnam sent some U.S. POW's to the former Soviet Union's Siberia region for detention and he personally interrogated these U.S. POW's. Mr. (Kalogyn)'s allegation sparked a public controversy in Washington. A U.S. investigation committee was immediately sent to Moscow to look into this issue. The committee's conclusion was that (Kalogyn)'s allegation was groundless. (Kalogyn) was also invited to Washington to answer questions at various U.S. professional agencies. It is a sad fact for (Kalogyn) that the myth he fabricated had only one effect, that is, it made him a laughing stock.

When recalling the process of solving the POW/MIA issue, one should not fail to point out the fact that there were numerous touts [teen cof mooif] who, out of their desire for money, made up stories and provided the U.S. side with fabricated information. They claimed that U.S. POW's were detained in thatched houses enclosed with bamboo walls. They even doctored a photograph of some Russian men, which they cut out of a former Soviet magazine and sent to the United States, claiming that they personally took this photo of U.S. POW's still held captive in Indochins. All these sensational details are, indeed, enough to make a thrilling detective movie.

These types of efforts to earn money in an inhuman way in the past were limited to certain bad elements of the Vietnamese exile community. But now, this trading on the suffering of American families with loved ones who died or disappeared during the Vietnam war seems to be taking on an international character.

The Vietnam war has been over for nearly 20 years now, but the time does not seem to be long enough to make the United States forget an unprecedented tragedy that hurt its strength and credibility as a superpower, which had been regarded as invincible.

For a few years now, the internal ranks of the United States have been split into two camps. The bulk of the American people, especially the manufacturing and business circles, wish to see the U.S. Administration promptly lift its embargo against Vietnam and normalize relations. Whereas, the other camp -made up of women's groups, U.S. war veterans, families of American servicemen killed or missing in action, and those who have been unable to overcome hard feelings about the past or have been misinformed—continues to demand that the administration maintain its embargo. POW/MIA has become a vulnerable [deex toonr thuowng] issue in U.S. society. Against this background, the fabricated, ill-intentioned Russian document is creating a negative impact capable of obstructing the process of normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations, especially at this very sensitive juncture.

The normalization of relations between two nations involved in a war is not easy. It is effected by the political, psychological, and emotional feelings of the two sides involved. Many complex issues caused by the war are still heavily preoccupying and causing pain to the American and Vietnamese people alike. But the need to overcome the heavy vestiges of the past in order to set sail into the future regarding relations between the two countries has become an inevitable demand in line with the interests of both sides.

Proceeding from our understanding of those American families whose sons were killed or missing in action, the government and people of Vietnam have actively helped and cooperated with the United States in solving the POW/MIA issue in a spiri of humanitarianism. This has produced satisfactory results. The world at large is welcoming the good-willed and humanitarian attitude and

positive actions adopted by the government and people of Vietnam, and the positive trend toward improving U.S.-Vietnamese relations. Many countries, including various Western countries such as France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Australia, and Canada, have made positive contributions to this process. Therefore, the release of the fake Russian document at this time is highly suspicious.

#### Official Views 'Easing' of U.S. Economic Embargo

BK1409111193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 14 Sep 93

#### [Unattributed report]

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton has decided to continue economic sanction against Vietnam. However, he is allowing U.S. companies to join development projects in Vietnam financed by international financial institutions.

The spokesperson for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry described it as an easing of the sanction. However, the spokesperson told foreign newsmen that the maintenance of the sanction is running counter to international and regional development trends and was against the aspiration and interest of Vietnamese and American peoples. It did not conform to the development of Vietnam-U.S. cooperation in humanitarian issue.

The same day, Mr. Le Mai, deputy foreign minister, told our Voice of Vietnam's correspondent that on 13 September the U.S. decided to prolong its embargo on Vietnam. It makes people wonder whether the U.S. has a consistent stance, which the U.S. itself declared it had at the recent Vienna Conference in respect of human rights, including the rights for development of all nations. Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai held that the U.S. President's decision to allow American companies to take part in development projects sponsored by international financial organizations in Vietnam is a positive step. But American companies still have no opportunity to equally compete in Vietnam.

The spokesperson for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry affirmed at the press conference that the U.S. embargo policy will not hinder renovation in Vietnam and the broadening of multi-relations between Vietnam and other countries.

Vietnam declares that because of humanitarian reason, Vietnam will continue to cooperate with the U.S. in the settlement of American servicemen missing in action in Vietnam.

# Says 'Small Step in the Right Direction' BK1409043093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0351 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 14 (AFP)—U.S. President Bill Clinton's decision to loosen the economic embargo

against Vietnam is "a very, very, small step in the right direction," a Vietnamese official said Tuesday.

"We're not disappointed, because we didn't get our hopes up too high," said the official, who is close to Hanoi's communist leadership.

"We'll continue our policy of trying to build good relations with all countries, and we'll continue to cooperate on the humanitarian issue of the MIAs," he said.

The White House announced Monday that Clinton had decided to allow U.S. companies to take part in development projects funded by inturnational financial institutions in Vietnam.

But he otherwise renewed the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam, which would have lapsed Tuesday, pending further progress in accounting for U.S. servicemen listed as prisoners of war or missing in action (POW/MIA) from the Vietnam War.

"It's not a problem, because we had prepared for any eventuality. In the future, I think the trade embargo will be lifted, and we have the patience to wait," the official said.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry did not immediately issue an official reaction to the U.S. decision.

## Radio Notes Increase in U.S. Business Interest BK1409092993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 93

#### [Station commentary]

[Text] More and more big United States companies have visited Vietnam to study market opportunities, thus preparing for the abolition of the U.S. embargo against Vietnam. Following is our radio opinion:

It is clear American businessmen want to be present in Vietnam. In 1992, only few American companies visited Vietnam, but in 1993 the number increased rapidly. By March this year, seven companies applied to open representative offices. The (Louisbear) International Company, one of the world-known companies from New Jersey state, was the first company to receive a license to open an office in Vietnam by the United States Treasury Department. In June, eight companies from the USA opened offices in Vietnam.

An AFP correspondent remarked that this summer, every two weeks a political or economic delegation came to Vietnam from the USA. TIME magazine noted that in the first seven months of this year, about 160 American companies asked for licenses to go to Vietnam to study opportunities of doing business. They all share the same view that Vietnam's market is abundant and that there are great opportunities to do business. They also recognize the great achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the process of renovation as well as in the diplomatic field. They think that they cannot sit with

their arms folded and wait for the eventual lifting of the embargo. General American opinions say the embargo is no longer effective.

Vietnam's goodwill is highly appreciated worldwide and the American business circle's aspiration is to start doing business with Vietnam. This attitude is now slowly changing the outdated prejudices of Washington.

# Officials Greet DPRK Leaders on National Day

BK0909133393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] On the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 8 September, comrades Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Le Duc Anh, president of the SRV sent congratulatory messages to comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK.

On the same day, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet sent a congratulatory message to DPRK Premier Yon Hyongmuk, while SRV National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh sent a message to his DPRK counterpart Yang Hyong-sop.

SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam also sent a congratulatory message to his Korean counterpart Kim Yong-nam.

### Phan Van Khai Receives World Bank Delegation BK0809143993 Hanoi VNA in English 1408 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8—Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai received here yesterday a delegation of senior officials of the World Bank (WB) led by Mr. David Dollar, economics doctor, on a visit to Vietnam.

Present at the reception was Le Van Chau, vice governor of the Vietnam State Bank.

During the reception, Mr. David Dollar said that the WB highly appreciated the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their current renovation process. He made a number of proposals aimed at helping Vietnam continue the renovation of its economy towards a market-oriented one under the stage management. Mr. Dollar also informed vice P.M. Khai of the WE's programme of activities and investment plan in Vietnam in the coming years with stress on investment in infrastructural construction.

For his part, Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai highly valued the WB's assistance to Vietnam to normalize relations between Vietnam and international financial and monetary organizations.

Earlier, the WB delegation met with the Vietnam State Bank and some ministries and branches concerned to discuss a report on Vietnam's economy being compiled by the WB.

#### Development Accord Signed With Belgian Officials

BK1009154593 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 10—Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai received on Sept. 9 afternoon the visiting delegation of Belgian high-ranking officials led by Eric Derydke, state secretary for development cooperation.

The Vietnamese deputy prime minister expressed his country's desire to enjoy more cooperation and assistance from Belgium and other member countries of the European Community. He assured the Belgian guests of Vietnam's readiness to create favourable conditions for Belgian businessmen to invest in and trade with Vietnam.

The Belgian delegation which arrived here on Sept. 6 held talks with a Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Tran Xuan Gia, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, on Belgian Government's development aid to Vietnam.

In the evening of Sept. 7, the two delegations signed an agreement on development cooperation which includes Belgium's non-refundable aid through bilateral cooperation in three years from 1993-95, each with 150 million Belgian francs to finance projects in education and science, public health, energy, transport and communications.

Another agreement was signed during this visit on the reduction of 368 million Belgian francs of Vietnam's debt towards Belgium.

# Vo Van Kiet Receives Olympic Official BK0309140793 Hanoi VNA in English 1350 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 3—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here on Wednesday [1 September] President of the Association of National Olympic Committee (ANOC) [title and name of organization as received] Mario Vazques Rana who is visiting Vietnam. Also present at the reception was Ha Quang Du, minister in charge of sports and chairman of the Vietnam National Olympic Committee (VNOC).

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed his thanks to ANOC for its assistance to Vietnam's sports service and his wish for the further development of the ANOC-VNOC relations. Mr. Kiet asked Mr. Mario V. Rana to convey his regards to Mexico's leaders. He also expressed the Vietnamese people and government's aspiration to enhance the friendship and multi-sided cooperation with the Mexican people and government.

# Vu Oanh Delivers Speech at Army Union Congress

BK1109145593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Sep 93

["Excerpt" of speech by Vu Oanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, to the Fourth All-Army Trade Union Congress in Hanoi; date not given: "Important Issues Relating to Labor and Movement of Military Workers in the National Construction and Protection Undertaking"—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: During your last official term, many difficulties and challenges emerged from the complicated change in the world situation. The international Communist and worker movements have been facing unfavorable conditions. Our country has not extricated itself from the difficulties created by a socioeconomic crisis, changing management structure, rearranged organization, reduction in personnel, and degradation of military equipment.

Under the leadership of the party Military Central Committee, Ministry of National Defense, and commanding organs at all levels, however, the military factories, economic units, trade unions, and workers have strived to overcome difficulties and carry out their national defense and economic production duty in a satisfactory manner. At the same time, they have created the foundation for new achievements and progressive steps in the military worker movements. Many national defense businesses have successfully managed and developed their capital investment, maintained their labor force, overfulfilled the logistic planning, ensured weapon maintenance, and produced more military products and equipment.

Cadres, workers, and trade union members working in military storage facilities and other sections have height-ened their sense of responsibility and their energetic and creative working attitude to improve their work in all fields. They have been positive, creative, and energetic in the market mechanism. They have carried out their national defense duties in a satisfactory manner. At the same time, they have produced quality goods to meet society's demand.

Military workers have firmly placed their trust in the party leadership for the renovation undertaking. They have stood solidly in their workplaces—ranging from mountainous and coastal areas to rural areas—and combined their national defense duty with their economic duty in a satisfactory manner. They have successfully managed, maintained, and developed the Armed Forces' duties under the new structure. The quality of the contingent of military workers has been continuously improved.

They have also supervised the implementation of policies on health care, education, health protection, family planning, and child care. They have set up social and mutual funds to help military workers improve their income. They have made great economic achievements, increasing business volume from 450 billion dong in 1990 to 1.150 trillion dong in 1992, and payment to the national budget from 37 billion dong in 1990 to 75 billion dong in 1992, with promise for a higher figure in 1993. They have provided stable employment and helped to improve military workers' living conditions. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I wholeheartedly commend their work and achievements.

Moving to the new stage, a stage to prepare for the national advancement, our people and country are facing many new difficulties and challenges. In particular, our Armed Forces still have to prepare with all their capacity to deal with the peaceful evolution conspiracy and the unpredictable and adventurous actions of crazy international forces.

Our military industry is still weak and backward compared to the developed countries of the world. Our military equipment resources decreased after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Some military factories, especially factories producing both military equipment and consumer goods, are still facing great difficulties, leading to low output. The quality of their goods has not met the market requirements. And some military factories have not obtained the knowledge or experience regarding the complicated and changing nature of the market economy.

The duty of the national defense industry is very heavy. It has to execute the strategy on the national defense industry outlined in the party Political Bureau resolution. Therefore, all of us need to think carefully, concentrate our intelligence, and get close to the real situation to achieve a better understanding of all the difficulties and advantages. We should do this before outlining measures, policies, and programs of action to revamp and improve military production to serve the fighting duty of the people's armed force in a satisfactory manner.

In your report, you have outlined many programs of action and duties to achieve your goals. You need to discuss carefully practical duties and measures to promulgate a correct and valuable resolution for this congress. Here I would like to present the following issues:

The party Central Committee has issued many resolutions to concretize the party Seventh National Congress resolution to build and develop the socioeconomy and ensure national security and defense; make the population prosperous, the country strong, and the society civilized; and firmly protect our beloved Vietnamese homeland. Those resolutions include the Resolution on National Defense Security and National Defense Industry. Trade union cadres and members and military workers need to exert their highest efforts with an active, creative, and self-reliant spirit to acquire and upgrade their technological knowledge for the success of our national defense strategy.

In economic business and consumer goods production, it is necessary to create a strong point suitable to the development of new national defense technologies. It is necessary to use economic production to feed national defense, and attach the economy to national defense and national defense to the economy.

Business production must conform with the law, preserve consumer trust and meet consumer demand, and always think of new products. We have to encourage and predict consumer demand. Products with good quality, improved packaging, and low cost always require a lot of work. With the awareness that national defense secrets must be protected, we can introduce a large part of our economic activities to the market and accept cooperation and competition for development.

The big economic units that have signed contracts to build infrastructure projects such as roads, electricity lines, and water reservoirs need to develop the tradition of "Uncle Ho's Soldier" to endure hardship and sacrifice. They should volunteer to undertake work in difficult places, mountainous areas, and isolated islands to introduce culture and civilization to ethnic people, helping to execute the party's ethnic policy. They must heighten their sense of vigilance to prevent and deal determinedly with sabotage.

It is necessary to foster and develop the contingent of military workers. The trade unions must apply regulations and policies regarding women workers in military industry in a satisfactory manner. They must pay attention to caring for mothers and children and strictly observe the government regulation on not assigning women workers to heavy and hazardous work.

The military cadres and workers should resolve to gather new energy in the task of reducing and eradicating poverty, and legally amassing wealth for themselves and for the country. They have to move upward with their own hands and minds, without relying on other people.

I welcome your new programs to renovate trade union activities. When these programs are successfully carried out, you will have taken progressive steps in your trade union activities. Grassroots trade unions will be strengthened and the thinking and aspirations of union members and workers will be better communicated to enable suitable actions.

You should promptly concentrate union activities on social issues and help one another improve the family economy. You should help to create jobs for laborers and work to repay favors to people who have rendered meritorious service to the nation and to other charitable and humanitarian work.

As a trade union organization in the Armed Forces, you need to establish your relationship with soldiers in a satisfactory manner. You need to look closely to find out if your products are meeting soldiers' demands or not. You should also ask the Armed Forces to help to actively

build a strong national defense industry. With the soldiers' opinions, you can further improve and upgrade your work.

On the other side, you also need to establish a good relationship with the Vietnam General Federation of Labor and trade union federations in different sectors and localities so your union work can be improved and the military workers can unite with the Vietnamese and international working class.

I believe that with the spirit of "Determine To Fight and Determine To Win," and with your profound thinking and high concentration of intelligence, you will certainly issue a congress resolution of good quality that will take the military workers' union movement to a high step of development, implementing in a satisfactory manner the strategy on national defense industry and helping to build a modern Army for the solid construction and protection of our beloved Vietnamese socialist father-land.

Premier Issues Directive on Business Inspection BK0909101593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Sep 93

["Text" of prime minister's 23 August Directive No. 424-TTG dealing with "cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the inspection and control of various businesses"]

[Text] Lately the inspection and control function has contributed greatly to enhancing legislation, building a sense of lawfulness for various echelons and sectors and the people, and bringing socioeconomic activities to play in accordance with the party's renovative line. The results obtained are, however, still limited. One of the reasons for this is that there was a lack of close cooperation between responsible agencies in this issue.

In order to increase the efficiency of lawful inspection and controls, and to help various businesses manage themselves satisfactorily and deal promptly with various problems, the prime minister has made several stipulations. These measures are to help overcome the overlap and prolonged nature of inspection and control activities, which cause inconvenience and difficulties for those units under inspection.

1. Inspection and control of a business shall require an order from the leader of an authoritative state organization or of an authoritative inspection and control organization as provided for by the law. The order must clearly note the purposes and duration of the inspection, the areas of responsibilities of the inspection and control team—hereby referred to as an inspection team—concerned, and the responsibilities of the units under inspection. Inspection and control activities shall be conducted neatly and completely in each case. Particularly, they shall be carried out in accordance with the duration defined by law without allowing them to drag on, as this will affect the routine activities of the business

concerned. This action will overcome the situation of one business being subject to the inspection and control of many inspection teams during the same period of time, or cases where many inspection teams repeatedly arrive to inspect and control a business.

- 2. Inspection teams shall implement those things already specified in the inspection order as required by their functions. On closing an inspection, an inspection team shall reach a clear-cut and accurate conclusion with regard to each issue. It shall ascertain the responsibilities of a related collective or an individual, suggest punitive measures to be taken, including economic and administrative disciplinary measures, and decide on how to deal with each case in accordance with the law. As for those issues that cannot be dealt with and are beyond its authority, the body that organizes an inspection team can ask another organization to cooperate, or simply transfer the case to another authoritative body. If signs of a crime are found, inspection records shall be immediately forwarded to the investigation organizations concerned so they can conduct an investigation in accordance with the prescribed process of the law on criminal procedures.
- 3. Regarding those locally-based economic units under central management, if they are inspected or controlled by a local inspection organization, the inspection organization shall report this to its authoritative body—according to the top-to-bottom channel of command—and this authoritative body shall in turn notify the parent organization of the unit under inspection and control for cooperation. Those control activities involving businesses that fall under the administrative functions of the local administration or under the responsibility of specialized authoritative organizations shall continue to be carried out normally in accordance with current regulations. However, such control activities shall be conducted in an appropriate time and shall not overlap any other on-going inspection missions.
- 4. Authoritative inspection and control organizations should, on a quarterly basis, inform each other of their inspection plans and their unexpected inpection missions; and of the purposes, locations, and durations of inspection prior to the conduct of inspections. In case the plans of two or more inspection organizations are similar in terms of purpose, duration, and units to be inspected, these inspection organizations shall consult with one another to reach a consensus over the need to allow only one organization to conduct the inspection. If necessary, they can set up a joint inter-sectional team to conduct the inspection or control. The organization that issues an order to set up a joint inter-sectoral inspection team shall specify the powers and responsibilities of inspection forces and unify an activity plan. During the course of inspection and control, if the unit under inspection is found to have violations other than those cited in the inspection order and not suitable to its functions, the relevant inspection organization shall ask

the unit under inspection to furnish an explanation and shall notify other authoritative organizations of this for consideration.

- 5. If there is a request made by an upper echelon or an appeal filed by a unit under inspection, the organization in charge of conducting further inspection should study and make use of previous inspection results. It should inspect only those issues which still need further clarifications, in order to avoid requesting the business in question to submit and explain the case once again after it has already been presented to the previous inspection team.
- 6. At the conclusion of its inspection, the organization in charge must notify the agencies concerned of the inspection results so they can coordinate action in monitoring compliance by the unit under inspection.
- 7. The business under inspection must seriously comply with the actions taken by the inspection team. It, however, has the right to seek permission to delay the implementation of those actions pending a decision by an authoritative agency. Regarding those cases in which a decision has been reached by an authoritative agency, but the contents of the issues involved are unclear or show indications of overlapping work, the business under inspection has the right to bring the matter to the attention of the immediate upper echelon management agency or the agency which issues the decision to initiate inspection work so it can take timely action. While waiting for the afore-mentioned agencies to give their opinions, inspection work should proceed, if necessary. The organization which decides to initiate inspection work must bear responsibility if such a decision is wrong and causes damage to the business concerned. Harassment or attempts to cause difficulties to a business under inspection by inspection teams or individual inspection team members, as well as acts of buying off inspection cadres by the business to be inspected in order to deprive inspection work of its objectivity are strictly prohibited.
- 8. The state inspection sector, the Ministry of Interior, and special inspection organizations are to direct agencies under their charge to comply with the stipulations of this directive. The Supreme People's Organization of Control is hereby requested to provide guidance to people's organizations of control at all levels so they can coordinate action with inspection organizations at the same levels in implementing the stipulations of this directive.

Leaders of inspection agencies under the management of the government may meet once every six months with delegates from the organization in charge of overseeing tax collection, market control, and so forth, under the direction of the state inspector general and with the participation of representatives of the Supreme People's Organization of Control, to draw experiences and discuss measures to resolve problems. If they cannot resolve those problems by themselves, they should refer them to the prime minister of the government for decision.

This directive takes effect as of the date on which it is promulgated. Ministers and chairmen of people's committees in those provinces and cities under the direct management of the central government are dutybound to take urgent measures to organize the implementation of this directive and contribute suggestions on how to make business inspection work become a routine practice and bring about practical results. [Signed] Vo Van Kiet, prime minister of the government.

## **Decision Issued on Vehicle Control Stations**

BK0809094193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] On 4 September, the prime minister issued a decision on the establishment of control stations for heavy vehicles and chain-wheeled vehicles using public roads.

The decision stipulates that 23 control stations will be set up to check tonnage and payloads of vehicles that have a gross weight, including loaded goods, equal to or greater than 13 metric tonnes, and chain-wheeled vehicles using public roads. The stations will be located on major public roads, and will be briefly called 'Vehicle Weighing Station.'

The stations will be manned by officers from three forces: the transport authority, the transport police, and the military police. The stations will have their own seals, offices, temporary storehouses, and other facilities necessary for their tasks.

The tasks of vehicle checking and handling breaches must be in accordance with existing laws and regulations, and the joint-directive of Ministries of Communications and Transportation, Interior, and National Defense. For the vehicles that breach the rules, fines will be imposed, and any load of goods over the authorized tonnage and size will be unloaded. Drivers of these vehicles may take care of these unloaded goods themselves or deposit them in the temporary storehouses of the stations.

#### Hanoi Party Committee Establishes Tourist Bloc BK1209070493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] The Hanoi party committee has decided to set up a tourist bloc party organization. The bloc is composed of seven party agencies and chapters affiliated with seven tourist business establishments at the central level, and two Hanoi tourist corporations.

The bloc has 532 members and is subordinated to the Hanoi party committee. The main duty of the bloc is to supervise establishments and sectors concerned to correctly carry out the party lines and policies and those of the state related to tourism.

Culture Ministry Issues Circular on Filmmaking BK0609071793 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.6—The Ministry of Culture and Information has issued a circular providing for regulations concerning film making by foreigners in Vietnam and Vietnamese organisations which collaborate with them.

It also sets out procedures for taking the films shot in Vietnam abroad.

The circular will come into force on October 1, 1993.

Works by Do Muoi on Art, Media Published

BK0809125793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in

Vietname 2300 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] The Van Hoc Publishing House has just published the important works by General Secretary Do Muoi, entitled "The People's Aspirations for the Genuine, the Good and the Beautiful," which contains a number of

his speeches focusing on issues of culture, art, and mass media publication that arose between late 1988 and early 1993, a period in which our party had begun to lead the national renovation.

The author highly appreciated the precious contributions made by our country's writers and artists and at the same time pointed out past shortcomings, weaknesses, and errors in dealing with the cultural and artistic activities.

The collection will provide cadres, both leaders and workers, in the fields of culture, art, and media publishing with study documents to improve their knowledge in renovation and strengthen the quality of their activities in the direction charted by the Seventh Party Congress.

This important collection will also be presented to a large number of readers to help achieve the goals of the fourth plenum resolution of the party Central Committee, seventh legislature.

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#### Australia

PLO Asks Study of Granting Diplomatic Status

BK1409115093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English

1330 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization says Australia could open up trade opportunity by upgrading its relations with the PLO. The organization's representative in Australia, (Ali Khazak), says he's asked officials to consider granting diplomatic status to his office. Mr. (Khazak) claimed that Australia had a pro-Israeli policy in the past, and this had contributed to a decline in trade with Arab countries over the past decade. Mr. (Khazak) says the Arab-Israeli peace accord has set the scene for closer relations between Australia and Palestine and the Palestinians.

# German President Meets With Keating in

BK0609090493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Canberra, Sept 6 (AFP)—Germany and Australia should do more to strengthen and expand bilateral relations and cultural ties, visiting German president Richard von Weizsaecker said here Monday.

Von Weizsaecker, the first president of a reunified Germany to tour Australia, arrived here as part of his week-long stay.

The non-executive German president announced a new biennial Australia-Germany Award for Literary Translation, which has been hailed locally as an exciting development for the success of Australian writing in Europe.

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating told von Weizsaecker that he wants Germany to use its influence in Europe to promote world trade talks being held in Geneva.

"Germany is in a powerful position to advance the cause of such a system," Keating told a lunch for von Weizsaecker. Your country's influence in Europe is crucial to a successful outcome of the Uruguay Round," he said. [quotation marks as received]

The Geneva talks, known as the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), resumed last week after a northern hemisphere summer break.

Negotiators are aiming for a mid-December deadline to conclude a deal for freer trade in agriculture, services and industrial products.

Keating said Australia had done all it could to bring about a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round, especially in its role as chairman of the 14-nation Cairns Group of agricultural exporters.

Economists estimate a successful Uruguay Round outcome would boost world trade by 200 billion dollars [Australian dollars] (132 billion U.S.) a year, with a 2.5 billion dollar flow-on for Australia.

Keating said Australia's push to break into Asian markets did not mean diminishing ties with Europe.

"We believe that Australia's increasingly strong links with Asia will make us a more attractive partner for European business, politics and culture," he said.

Germany was Australia's eighth largest trading partner last year, with Australian exports worth 1.1 billion dollars (737 million U.S.) and German imports valued at 3.2 billion dollars (2.1 billion U.S.).

Von Weizsaecker leaves Australia on Thursday.

Minister Leaves on Asian Tour To Boost Trade BK0809074693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 93

(Text) Australia is looking to advance its trade in commodities and services with Asia. Federal Tourism and Resources Minister Michael Lee is leaving on a three-week trade mission to Indonesia, Singapore, South Korea, Japan, and China. Mr. Lee says there are significant opportunities for greater integration between the minerals, energy, and tourism sectors in Australian and Asian economies.

In Jakarta, Mr. Lee will meet Indonesia's tourism, post, and telecommunications minister, Joop Ave, and hold talks with senior business leaders. He'll also open the Australian Tourist Commission's new Jakarta office and attend a major trade fair in Singapore. In China, the minister will follow up talks on possible joint ventures in the iron, steel, and non-ferrous and metal sector, initiated during Prime Minister Paul Keating's recent visit.

Man Charged in PRC Money Laundering Scheme BK0309085893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] National Crime Authority [NCA] investigators have charged a man over an alleged multimillion-dollar money laundering scheme involving the Chinese military. John Thompson reports it's claimed the money was stolen from the corporate arm of China's arm.y.

[Begin Thompson recording] Yesterday, a former worker at the Australian Embassy in Beijing appeared in the Melbourne Court charged with laundering \$27.5 million, part of the \$41 million allegedly sent to Melbourne by a Beijing bank clerk. Overnight, NCA investigators raided a home in Sydney and arrested the 33-year-old man. He's been interviewed and charged with laundering \$13.5 million. He will face central local court later this morning. A Melbourne magistrate court yesterday heard the alleged fraud happened between December last year and July this year. [end recording]

